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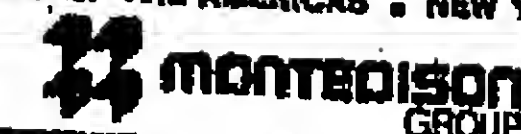


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Chemical
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Reporter

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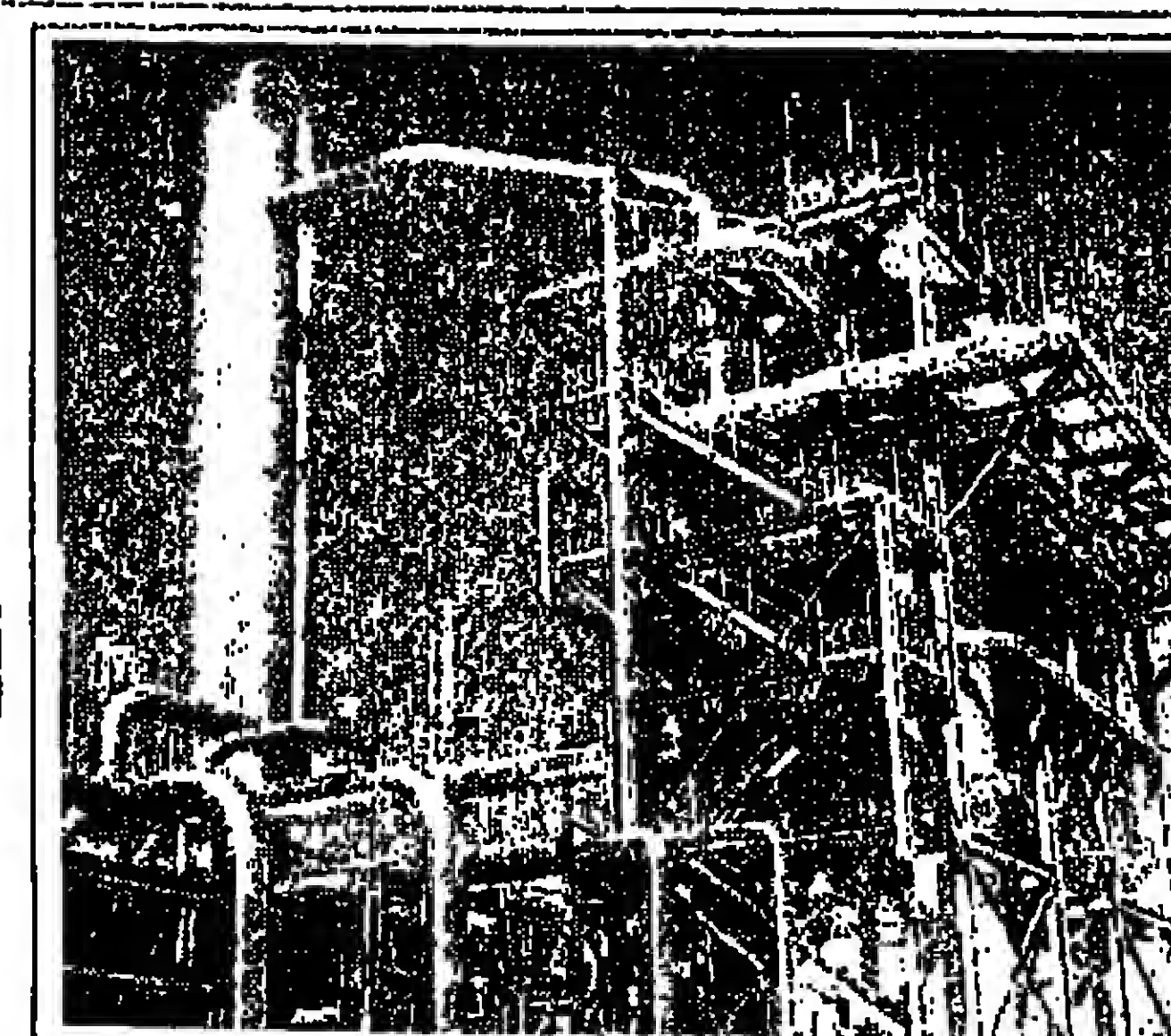
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Methanol Outlook

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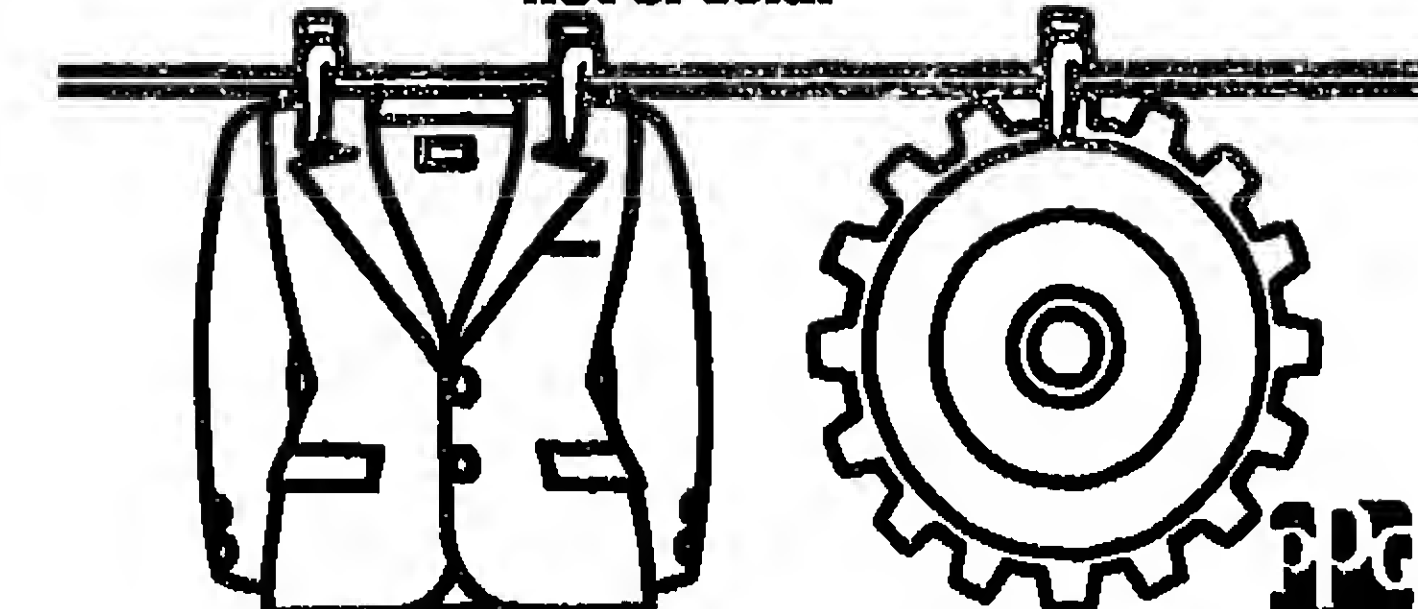
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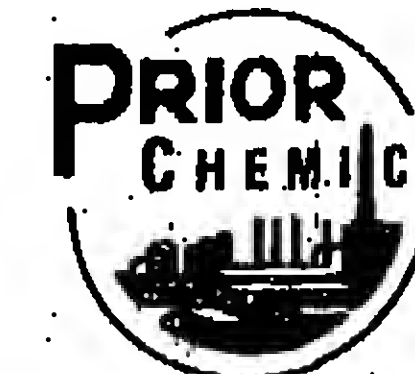
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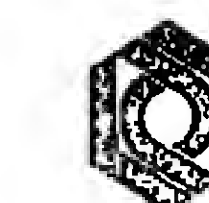
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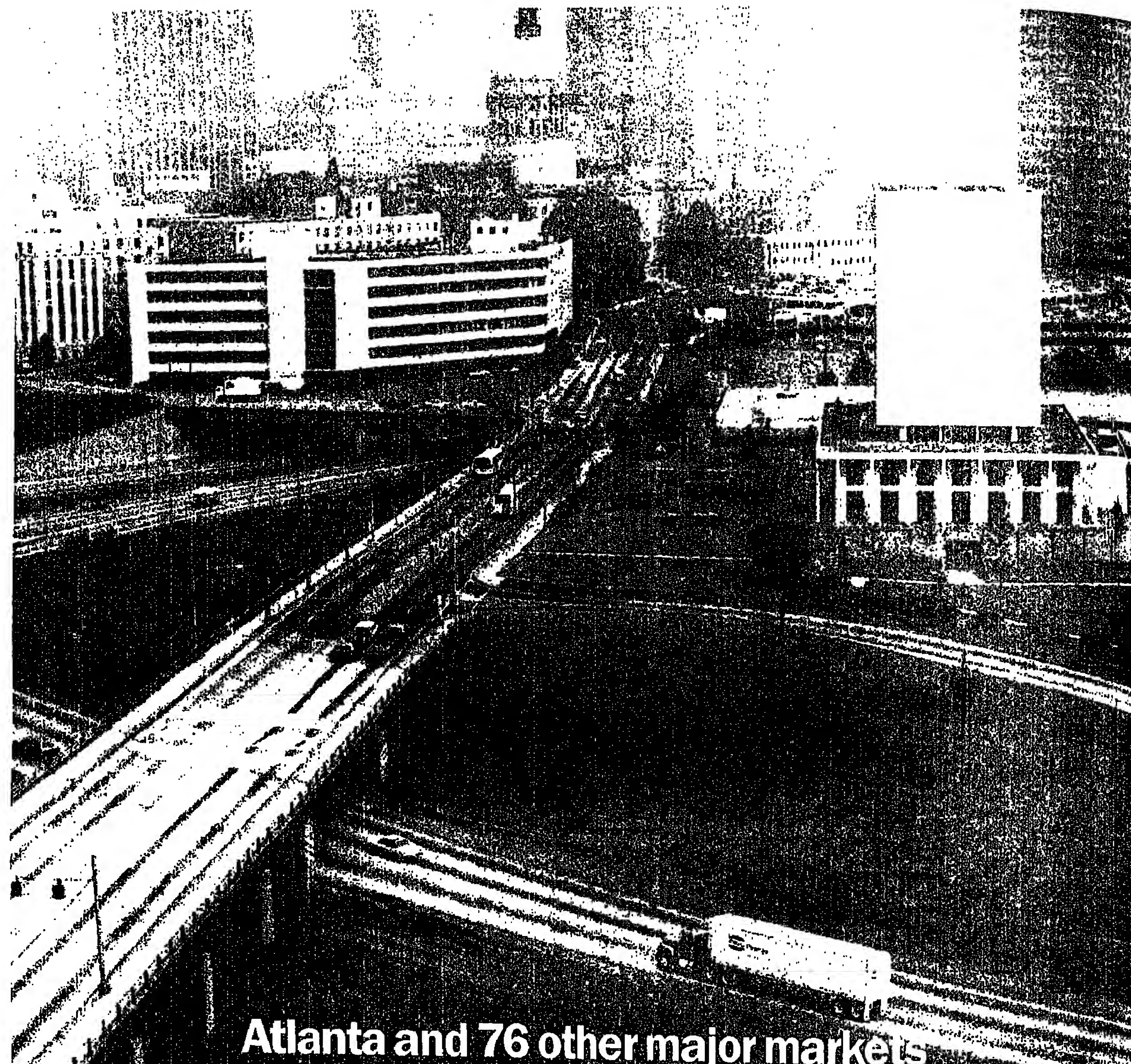
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Methanol Excess is a Price Problem

Methanol supplies continue to far outstrip demand in the US, despite a huge gain in consumption for use in blending methyl tert butyl ether (MTBE). The result has been a continued deterioration in methanol pricing, and a large buildup in inventories, particularly imported material.

Total domestic demand for methanol this year is estimated to reach 1.4 billion gallons, according to several sources. This marks an increase of over 100 million gallons compared to 1985. However, the combination of US production plus imports may come in at over 1.5 billion gallons for 1986, representing a 100 million gallon surge in inventories.

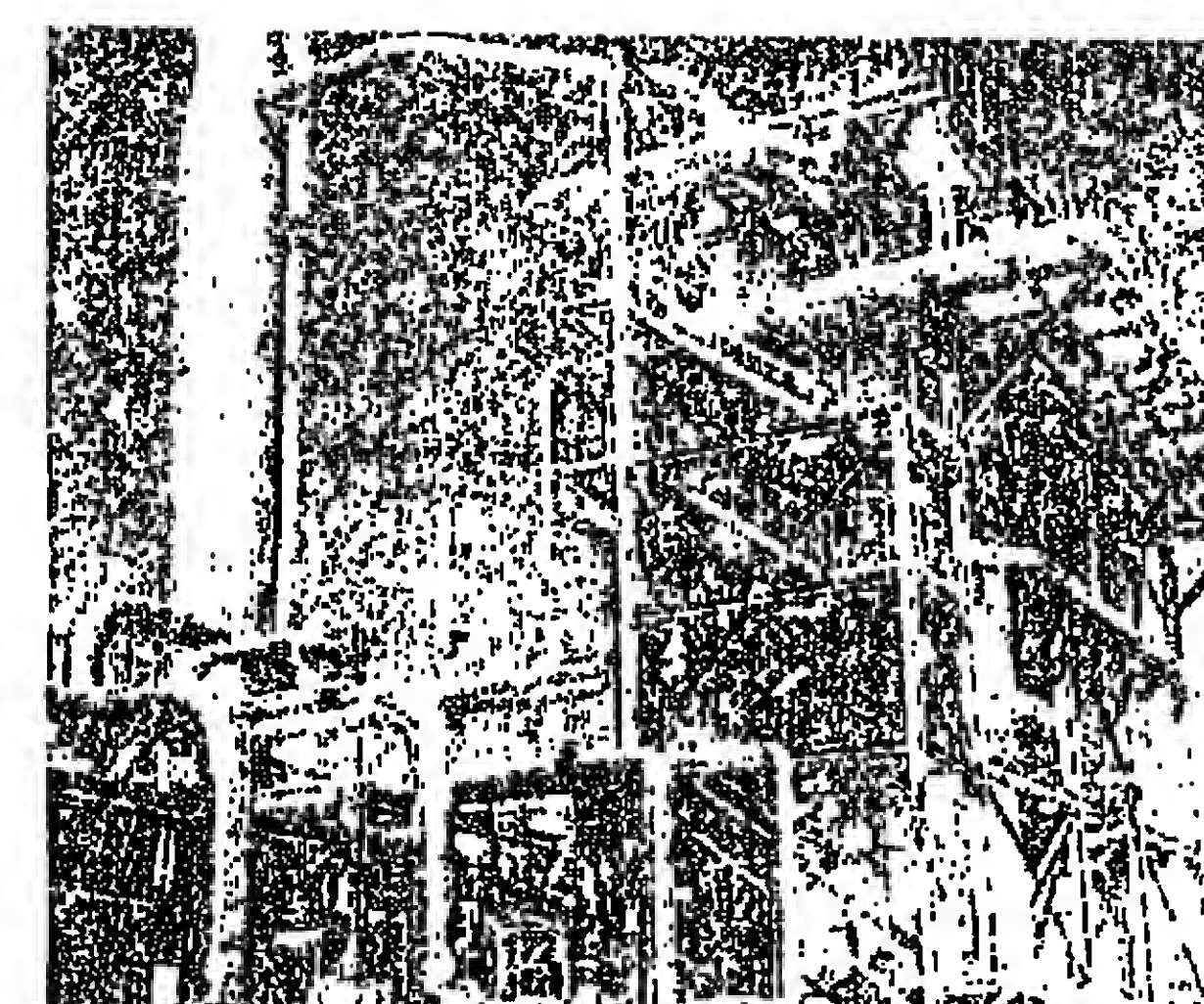
This oversupply, coupled with the sharp decline in crude oil and petrochemical prices this year, has led to a long, steep decline in domestic methanol prices. Starting at close to 40 cents per gallon in January, the

price for methanol sold in barges on the Gulf Coast has now slid to about 26 cents per gallon, down a penny or two from last month. One seller ruefully called methanol, "the sloppiest commodity there is."

US methanol producers have carefully restructured their businesses in the past several years, closing several hundred million gallons of excess capacity. However, falling natural gas prices on the US Gulf Coast made it apparent that US-produced methanol in the past year has become as cost competitive with methanol produced anywhere in the world. Con-

Continued on Page 17

METHANOL UNIT: Falling gas prices induced US producers to increase output, but imports failed to back off and inventories may have risen by as much as 100 million gallons.



Elections' Outcome Shifts Chemical Outlook in Senate

Democratic Senators from the South and Southwest will run many of the committees which handle legislation affecting the chemical and pharmaceutical industries, including Finance, Budget, Commerce, Energy and Small Business, when the new Democratically-controlled chamber convenes in January. The region will lose the chairmanships of the Agriculture and Judiciary panels.

Winning control of the Senate gives Democrats more than the chairmanships of all the standing committees, which write legislation, hold hearings and consider nominations. They will also have a majority of members on each panel and will be able to control up to two-thirds of the staff positions.

In some cases, the transfer of power from the GOP to Democrats will result in a dramatic shift in ideology. For example, conservative business ally Sen. Orrin Hatch (R-Utah) will give up his Labor & Human Resources Committee chairmanship to a Southern liberal — either Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.) or Sen. Howard Metzenbaum (D-Ohio). The panel determines the initial fate of most legislation sought by drug companies.

Also, Sen. John Danforth (R-Mo.), a strong proponent of product liability reform, will yield the chair of the Commerce Committee to Sen. Ernest Hollings (D-S.C.) — the leading opponent of product liability legislation in the last Congress.

But Sen. Hollings will also be in a position to push for legislation to restrict textile imports, a top priority of the Man-Made Fibers

Producers Association. John Gregg, chairman of the Fiber, Fabric & Apparel Coalition, said the election results will make it easier to pass a textile bill.

White House officials acknowledged that President Reagan's veto of a textile trade bill hurt Republican candidates in the Southeast, such as Sens. James Broyhill (N.C.) and Mack Mattingly (R-Ga.).

Sen. Lloyd Bentsen (D-Tex.) will become chairman of the Finance Committee, which handles taxes and most trade legislation. Sen. Bentsen, a strong advocate for the petrochemical and oil industries, voted for this year's comprehensive tax reform bill, written principally by outgoing chairman Sen. Bob Packwood (R-Ore.). But he indicated last week he wants the committee to reconsider some of the changes.

Sen. Bentsen also said he would give a trade bill top priority and predicted Senate action by Spring. He said he will push for a bill to enable US manufacturers to compete better in international markets, with or without the support of the President.

At the Environment & Public Works Committee, Sen. Robert Stafford (R-Vt.) will give way to Sen. Quentin Burdick (D-N.D.). He is expected to follow many of the policies set by his predecessor and push for legislation to control acid rain, and protect the nation's groundwater from toxic contamination.

The chairmanship of the Agriculture Committee could pose a problem for the Democrats. Sen. Patrick Leahy (D-Vt.), fresh off an election victory, can claim the post and bump Sen. Ed Zorinsky (D-Neb.), who has been the ranking Democrat on the panel.

Biotechnology Program Criticized on Capitol Hill

A congressional committee is questioning the scientific soundness of the Reagan Administration's program for regulating the biotechnology industry.

At issue, according to a report prepared by the House Science & Technology Committee's investigations and oversight subcommittee, is whether releasing living genetically-altered microorganisms into the environment is harmless or potentially hazardous.

President Reagan signed into law in May a package of rules for regulating pesticides and other products made from genetically engineered substances, including drugs and crop plants. One of the rules exempted several classes of genetically altered microbes from review by the Agriculture Department and Environmental Protection Agency before being released into the environment because they were found to be safe.

Dr. David T. Kingsbury, assistant director of the National Science Foundation, said the new program was based on widely accepted scientific theories about the behavior of microorganisms in the environment.

However, a number of ecological scientists attacked the program during congressional

hearings, charging that information on microorganisms and their ability to survive and multiply in various environments is incomplete and the exemptions were therefore unjustified.

"All the facts are not in about these organisms," says Rep. Harold Volkmer (D-Mo.), chairman of the investigations and oversight subcommittee.

He says the panel is particularly concerned about the lack of review for regulator genes that control biological functions, and "opportunistic pathogens."

The new rules say removing regulator genes from one organism and splicing them into another is not risky. But the study cites testimony from environmental scientists and biologists who said shifting regulator genes from one organism to another could produce major changes that are potentially dangerous in certain environments.

Opportunistic pathogens are normally harmless organisms that may pose danger to people, plants and animals that have low resistance. The report said such pathogens should be reviewed because genetically modified versions could become pathogenic under certain environmental conditions.

Chemical Marketing Reporter

VOLUME 230
Number 19

NOVEMBER 10, 1986

Hoechst Launches Offer For Celanese

Hoechst AG of West Germany and Celanese Corporation last week cemented their long-standing relationship by signing a merger agreement, under which the American firm will be acquired by Hoechst's US subsidiary, American Hoechst Corporation, for \$2.8 billion.

Hoechst has initiated a cash tender offer for all shares of Celanese common stock at \$245 per share. Celanese has 11.1 million shares outstanding. In addition, Hoechst is also offering \$172.40 per share for all outstanding shares of Celanese convertible preference stock and \$102 per share for the company's 7 percent preferred stock.

Following the merger announcement last Monday (November 3), Celanese stock shot up \$24 per share on the New York Stock Exchange, closing a couple of dollars below the offering price.

Wall Street analysts took a favorable view of the proposed merger, seeing synergism in the firms' respective polyester fiber activities. The merger would make Hoechst the largest US producer of staple and the second largest producer of filament fiber, behind E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

Although Celanese and American Hoechst currently compete in the US polyester fiber market, they do not foresee any antitrust concerns getting in the way of the combination.

Hoechst and Celanese began their relationship 25 years ago with the formation of a joint venture in Germany, Ticona Polymer Works, which makes engineering plastics based on Celanese technology. Hoechst sells the plastics in the German market.

Earlier this year, the two companies began discussions about another engineering resins joint venture, and by Fall, the talks had evolved into a full-fledged merger negotiation.

The merger accord satisfies Hoechst's stated desire to increase its presence in the US, and marks the culmination of Celanese chairman John D. Macomber's drive to increase shareholder value.

Analysts speculate that the timing of the deal was also influenced by such factors as the fall in the value of the dollar, which

makes American firms a cheaper buy, and changes in the tax code, scheduled to take effect at the beginning of next year.

Mr. Macomber, a management consultant before taking the helm at Celanese, is highly regarded on Wall Street for his restructuring job at the company. Largely defying conventional wisdom in the chemical industry, Mr. Macomber stuck to the company's basic products and initiated a drastic cost-cutting program, making the company a veritable cash machine.

"Macomber has done a remarkable job" at Celanese, says Jay Meltzer, chemical analyst at Goldman Sachs & Co., reflecting a view shared by other industry analysts.

Celanese will continue to operate as a separate entity with essentially the same management and structure intact, according to

Continued on Page 24



John D. Macomber

US-Canada Trade Talks Could Benefit Chemical Industry

The US and Canada are involved in the most important trade negotiations the neighboring countries have ever had, says US Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter. Mr. Yeutter told a gathering of American and Canadian business leaders at a symposium on trade relations he hopes the negotiations do not become bogged down with "anti-dumping and unfair trade practices provisions." He said Canadian industry and government seem more resistant to an agreement than their US counterparts, even though Canada would gain more from a relaxation of trade barriers.

"Although we will benefit from this negotiation, Canada will benefit even more," said Mr. Yeutter. "Generally, the smaller partner... has the greatest gains."

As an example, Mr. Yeutter cited a bilateral agreement with Israel which relaxed tariffs on Israeli exports of brominated chemicals, among other manufactured goods. "There's no question the greater benefits of that one have gone to Israel," he said.

As a result of that pact, Mr. Yeutter said Israeli exports to the US now exceed that country's imports of US-produced goods and services. "I see no reason why essentially the same scenario wouldn't apply to Canada," the trade official remarked.

The US chemical industry would support a free trade agreement with Canada if certain conditions are met, says Myron T. Foveaux, trade and economic policy advisor for Chemical Manufacturers Association.

Such an agreement, he says, must provide for balanced benefits in chemical concessions.

Continued on Page 16

Himont Resins On Stream in Gulf

Himont USA Inc., Wilmington, Del. has just brought on stream two new grassroots polypropylene resin "Spheripol" process plants which have been under construction at its Bayport, Tex. and Lake Charles, La., sites and has restarted a line previously placed on standby.

The new bulk technology plant at Lake Charles will manufacture homopolymer, random copolymer and impact copolymer, and the Bayport plant will manufacture homopolymer for the present, the company says.

Himont has now completed its initial investment in new plants by completely duplicating its polypropylene resin capacity with four new technology "Spheripol" process plants in the past three years. Himont has reaffirmed its commitment to the US domestic market by continuing to run some lines initially planned as standby capacity and this quarter restarting the line previously placed on standby.

DSM Caprolactam Passes Milestone

DSM's chemical group has produced its 3 millionth ton of caprolactam used as feedstock for nylon yarns and fibers and technical nylon application at its Geleen, location, Holland. Caprolactam production on this site was started in 1951.

In addition to the Geleen facilities — where the caprolactam activities come under the fiber feedstocks business unit (Chemical Products Division) — DSM has a caprolactam production unit at Augusta, Georgia, USA (operating company Nipro Inc.).

With a total annual production capacity of 400,000 tons, DSM is in a position to cover about 15 percent of worldwide demand. DSM's caprolactam production is largely based on its own process know-how. Stamicarbon BV, a subsidiary of the DSM-group, is responsible for worldwide commercialization of this know-how. More than one third of the world's caprolactam production capacity is now based on DSM process know-how.

DSM will invest some \$65 million in the caprolactam plants at Geleen. These investments, to be effected between now and 1990, will be aimed notably at introduction of new technologies and energy saving.

Toxic Waste Pact Inked by US, Canada

The Reagan Administration and Environment Canada have signed a bilateral agreement on the transboundary movement between the US and Canada for hazardous wastes for disposal or recycling.

Prior notification of proposed exports will include the identity of the transporter, the method of transportation, the amount and types of containers to be used, the point of entry, and the manner in which the wastes will be treated, stored or disposed of in the importing country.

In addition, the two governments say they have developed a work plan for cleaning up toxic contamination of the Niagara River.

The plan is the working document to be used in the joint effort to reduce the amount of toxic chemicals entering the river and specifies the activities and timetable to be followed to reach an acceptable level of water quality for the river.

Sunflowerseeds Get Boost from USDA

Department of Agriculture says it plans to launch a \$3-million program to expand exports of US sunflowerseed oil and other sunflowerseed products to Japan, Mexico, Venezuela, and Portugal.

Funds will be used to promote oil identified as 100 percent sunflower oil and also to provide technical assistance to processors to insure that a quality product is produced, says USDA.

"We want to increase sunflower oil consumption in these four countries and thereby increase demand for US sunflowerseed products," says USDA undersecretary Daniel G. Amstutz.

Promotional activities will be carried out through a cooperative agreement between USDA's foreign agricultural service and the National Sunflower Association, a commodity organization representing the sunflowerseed industry.

The Targeted Export Assistance program will be administered by USDA in accordance with the Food Security Act of 1985.

Theophylline Rights Licensed by Cooper

Cooper Development Company through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Cooper Laboratories Inc., says it has acquired the rights to manufacture and market prescription pharmaceutical products in the US utilizing the sustained-release theophylline tablet technology of Pierre Fabre of Paris, France.

Cooper will apply for Food & Drug Administration approval of these products which will compete in the \$130 million US market for sustained-release theophylline products used to treat asthma and the asthmatic component of chronic obstructive airway disease.

MTBE Plant Slated For EMP of Spain

UOP Inc., a unit of Allied-Signal Inc., has granted a license to EMP, Spain, for the construction of a unit to produce about 51,000 metric tons per year of methyl tert butyl ether at EMP's facilities in Tarragona, Spain.

UOP offers for license the MTBE process technology developed by Huels AG in Marl, west Germany. The Tarragona facility is the fourteenth unit worldwide designed to employ the Huels MTBE process.



SOLVENT RECLAMATION PLANT: A shortage of such facilities forced EPA to exempt some chemicals from immediate ban.

Solvent Disposal Limited by US Agency

Environmental Protection Agency issued new rules Friday prohibiting the land disposal of untreated spent solvents and dioxin-containing hazardous wastes. But because there is a shortage of alternative treatment capacity, the agency exempted dioxins and certain solvent mixtures for two years.

Under the regulations, which took effect November 8, wastes containing certain spent solvents and dioxins must be treated to reduce their toxicity so that only the less toxic residues are disposed of on land.

EPA says the most effective treatment available today for concentrated solvent and dioxin wastes is high-temperature incineration, which destroys the toxic waste components.

But dioxins get an immediate exemption from the ban for two years as do most solvents. Only concentrated solvents were affected Saturday, unless generated at a rate less than 220 pounds per month.

Water solutions and sludges containing less than 1 percent solvents, as well as concentrated waste from establishments meet-

Continued on Page 53

Grace Specialties Expand at Two Sites

W.R. Grace & Co. today announced the completion of a \$10 million general expansion at the headquarters of its Dearborn Division, at Lake Zurich, Ill., and at the division's Mississauga, Ontario, Canada facility.

The Lake Zurich expansion includes the renovation and expansion of research and technical service facilities. The expansion modernizes the present facility, providing new capabilities to meet expected growth in the existing internal water treatment chemical market and in emerging wastewater treatment chemical businesses.

Expansion of the Mississauga facility includes warehouse and production facilities, a two-story office building, laboratory and pilot plant expansion, purchase of additional production, office and laboratory equipment, and other improvements.

NL Says Early Split Won't Be Possible

NL Industries announced today that its board of directors has decided that it is not feasible to implement a proposal that NL had been exploring to separate its petroleum services operations and its chemical operations on an expedited basis. The company will instead proceed with its original plan to separate the businesses by redeeming the NL series C preferred stock for shares of NL Chemicals common stock.

Chemical Marketing Reporter

Volume 230 November 10, 1988
Founded October 18, 1971, by William O. Schenck
Directed 1900-1942 by Harry J. Schenck
Schenck Publishing Company, Inc.
100 Church Street, New York, N.Y. 10007-2666
(212) 732-9820, Telex Number: 228113 CMLR
Cable Address: Reporter, New York
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OPD CHEMICAL BUYERS DIRECTORY—Gusta Carideo, Veronica Gilotti
PUBLISHER
Arthur R. Kessler

CHEMICAL MARKETING REPORTER (ISSN 0009-1009) is published weekly, except for two issues combined annually, by Schenck Publishing Company, Inc., 100 Church Street, New York, N.Y. 10007-2666. Single copy price: \$15.00. Subscription prices: Domestic, \$15.00 per year; Foreign, \$20.00 per year. Second class postage paid at New York, N.Y., and at additional mailing offices. Postmaster: Send address changes in New York, N.Y. to Chemical Marketing Reporter, 100 Church Street, New York, N.Y. 10007-2666.

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Hercules, Henkel in Venture

Hercules Inc., Wilmington, Md., and Henkel KGaA, Dusseldorf, Federal Republic of Germany have agreed to form a joint venture in water soluble polymers, the two companies reported last week.

The agreement calls for the transfer of assets and businesses in early 1987 into a new "stand-alone" enterprise to be known as Aqualon Company. The group will consist of two partnerships: Aqualon Company, headquartered in Wilmington and Aqualon KG in Dusseldorf, as well as a corporation to be located in the Netherlands.

The policymaking body for the group will be a board consisting of an equal number of members from Hercules and Henkel. The chairman will be Dieter H. Ambros.

President of the Wilmington branch will be Eugene D. Crittenden. Konrad F. Schweiker will be executive vice-president and chief operating officer.

Sales of cellulose and guar-based polymers will total about \$300 million, assets

about \$310 million. The combination of businesses will include Hercules' sodium carboxymethylcellulose, "Natrosol" hydroxyethylcellulose, "Klucel" hydroxypropylcellulose and guar derivatives — all from Hercules.

The Henkel business contribution to the new company includes methylcellulose, guar, and guar derivatives as well as CMC.

Aqualon Company will have responsibility for marketing and plant operations in North and Central America and the Far East. Plants under its jurisdiction include the former Hercules plant at Hopewell, Va., the former Hercules CMC plant at Brunswick, Ga., the "Natrosol" hydroxyethylcellulose plant at Hercules Parlin, N.J. site and the former Henkel water soluble polymers plant at Kenedy, Tex.

Aqualon KG will be responsible for marketing and operations in Europe, South America, Africa and the Middle East to be carried out by various operating companies.

Vinyl Chloride Standard Backed by Federal Court

In a 2-1 ruling, a Federal court of appeals last week upheld Environmental Protection Agency's decision against issuing more stringent emission standards for vinyl chloride under the Clean Air Act.

Emphasizing that EPA has much discretion in setting air quality goals, the court said the agency has the right to consider the cost to industry and the technological feasibility of complying with regulations in setting clean air standards.

Natural Resources Defense Council, the organization which brought suit against EPA, said the decision, if upheld after further appeal, would allow the agency to weaken Federal air quality enforcement efforts.

But in an opinion by Judge Robert Bork, the appeals court said that because the benefits of reducing permissible emission levels for vinyl chloride were unclear, EPA acted properly in considering factors other than public health, including a cost-benefit analysis.

EPA issued air quality standards for vinyl chloride in 1976. The standards were challenged by environmental groups, and EPA

agreed to settle the suit by proposing more stringent regulations in June 1977.

However, the final rules were never published. Instead, EPA withdrew its proposal last year and re-proposed the original 1976 standards.

In rendering its decision on a subsequent appeal by NRDC, the Federal Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia pointed to a 1984 Supreme Court decision that said when a Federal regulatory law is unclear, Federal courts should give strong consideration to the decisions of the agency that enforces the law.

The appeals court said it found the section of the Clean Air Act in question to be ambiguous and EPA's decision to consider costs and benefits "reasonable."

EPA officials applauded the decision, but Judge Skelly Wright dissented, agreeing with the environmentalists that the law "is as devoid of ambiguity as any statutory provision probably can be."

David Doniger, an NRDC attorney, said the ruling may affect other pending challenges to RPA standards for benzene and

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Aluminum Import Tariffs Are Reduced by Japan

Japan has agreed to reduce tariffs on aluminum imports and to consult with the US semi-annually on other issues related to trade in aluminum, says US Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter.

"This agreement will make American aluminum producers more competitive in the world's second largest market," Mr. Yeutter says. "It should increase access in Japan for US aluminum exporters and help save American jobs in an important industry."

Under the agreement, Japan will lower the tariff rates on unwrought aluminum from 9 percent to 5 percent on April 1, 1987 and to 1 percent on January 1, 1988.

Japan's 9.2 percent tariff on aluminum plate, sheet and strip will decline to 8.1 percent on April 1, 1987 and to 3 percent on January 1, 1988. The January 1988 rates were agreed to last December.

In addition, both sides agreed to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on US-Japan Aluminum Trade that will consult on issues affecting trade in aluminum, monitor the implementation of the tariff reductions, and discuss government policies and practices in the aluminum industries of both countries that affect US-Japan trade.

Over the past few years, the US share of the Japanese aluminum market has been falling. From 1980 to 1985, US ingot exports to Japan dropped from 307,000 metric tons to 198,000 metric tons.

In addition, US aluminum exports to Japan, the largest market in the world except for the US, are less than 2 percent of total American aluminum exports.

"We expect lower tariffs in the agreement to help reverse these conditions," says Mr. Yeutter. He adds that both sides committed themselves to follow international trading rules in US-Japanese aluminum trade and to maintain open, liberal, non-discriminatory and fair-trading conditions that are free of improper government involvement.

"In 1985, US exports of aluminum sheet and plate to Japan were only 2,600 metric tons," Mr. Yeutter notes. "Japanese sheet and plate exports to the US reached 142,000 metric tons. Clearly something is wrong when there is a disparity of this magnitude in a sector in which the US is internationally competitive."

The agreement concludes consultations that have been held since December 1985 when Japan agreed to provide greater access for aluminum in compensation for restrictions in its leather market.

Dow's Orefice Sees Basics Back on Track

Basic chemicals are now achieving parity with specialty chemicals and ordinary consumer products in growth of sales and earnings, after seven very lean years, and should retain it through the balance of the decade, officials of Dow Chemical Company, the nation's largest producer of basic inorganic chemicals, told a meeting with the New York Society of Security analysts last week.

Paul Orefice, president and chief executive officer of the Midland, Mich.-based company, said that Dow, once heavily dependent on basic chemicals, had achieved its goal of getting 50 percent of its earnings on a regular basis, from specialties and consumer products.

The boost on the specialties side was achieved by internal growth and by several important acquisitions, including the purchase of the Merrell pharmaceutical operations of the former Richardson-Merrell Company (the other half of Richardson-Merrell was recently purchased by Procter & Gamble Company), and acquisition of the Texize laundry products division of Morton-Thiokol Inc., of Chicago.

The outlook now, Mr. Orefice said, is for a continuation of the fifty-fifty ratio over the next few years as improved supply balances and rising prices secure for basic chemicals a

rate of growth and profitability comparable to specialties and consumer products.

Mr. Orefice carefully distinguished between basic and "commodity" chemicals and declared that many of Dow's basic chemicals, such as polystyrene, are premium

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Paul Orefice

Alpha Tocopherol Found Aid Against Nitrosamines

As of last week, bacon processors can apply alpha tocopherol, a form of vitamin E, to the surface of bacon to prevent the formation of potentially harmful chemical compounds called nitrosamines that are produced during frying.

Approval of the surface application techniques by the US Department of Agriculture marks the culmination of a ten-year research effort by Hoffmann-La Roche Inc., which made the announcement. Part of the research was conducted in cooperation with the Agriculture Department.

Nitrosamines form at high frying temperatures when nitrite from sodium nitrite, which is used in the bacon curing process to prevent growth of organisms that cause botulism, combines with naturally occurring amines in the meat. Various nitrosamine compounds have been shown to be carcinogenic in laboratory animals.

While nitrosamine levels in bacon already

are strictly limited by the USDA, the approval of vitamin E as a nitrosamine inhibitor is significant for several reasons, according to William J. Mergens, a product development research scientist at Roche who participated in the alpha tocopherol studies.

"This development will make available to bacon manufacturers another option for complying with existing regulations governing nitrosamine levels in their products," Mr. Mergens says. "Coupled with the USDA's approval last summer of new processing methods that use less nitrite than previously required," Mr. Mergens notes, "the new alpha tocopherol surface application techniques will help to further reduce the nitrosamine levels in bacon, making it safer for consumers. In the US, bacon is consumed at a rate of approximately 1.5 billion pounds a year, or about a half strip per person per day, according to meat industry sources."

Nitrosamine exposure may arise not only from the body's normal biochemical process

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DSM Completes the Sale Of US Fertilizer Operation

DSM, the Dutch chemical group, has sold its US fertilizer unit, Columbia Nitrogen Corporation, based in Augusta, Ga., to a newly-formed corporation owned in part by CNC management.

CNC's major lines of production include ammonia, ammonium nitrate, urea, nitric acid and liquid fertilizers.

The fertilizer firm will be headed by William P. Copenhaver, previously president of both CNC and Nipro Inc. Nipro, which manufactures caprolactam, is part of DSM's chemical products division.

Nipro's new president is Brent Mullis, previously vice-president of CNC and Nipro. DSM says the sale of CNC will have no effect on its other activities at Augusta, including Nipro's operations, as well as the new powder resin plant there, which is scheduled to come on stream early next year.

CNC was formed in 1982 by DSM and its US partner, PPG. The Dutch firm bought out PPG's stake in the early 1970's. DSM decided to withdraw from the business in July.

Sale of the business is not expected to have

an effect on CNC's workforce of 400. CNC's annual capacity of nitrogenous fertilizer is currently around 1 million metric tons.

In addition to members of CNC's management, the newly-founded company which took over the fertilizer manufacturer is also owned by Andlinger & Co. Inc., a New York-based private investment banking and management firm.

Olin Converts Chloralkali Plant

Olin Corporation announced last week that it has completed the conversion of some of its Niagara Falls, N.Y., chloralkali plant to the production of liquid potassium hydroxide (KOH). The plant began shipments to customers last week, five months after the project was begun.

Leon B. Anziano, Olin's vice-president and general manager of industrial chemicals, says that the startup has proceeded extremely well.



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Nicholas Pappas

Water Bill Veto By Reagan Laid to Costs

President Reagan, heeding the advice of the White House budget office, Thursday vetoed widely supported legislation to revise and reauthorize the Clean Water Act, saying the proposed \$18 billion extension is too expensive.

In a statement explaining the reasons for his pocket veto, the President said his administration remains committed to the objectives of the 1972 clean water law and will work closely with the next Congress to pass acceptable legislation.

"Unfortunately, this bill so far exceeds acceptable levels of intended budgetary commitments that I must withhold my approval," President Reagan remarked, noting the measure would triple the amount he had requested for the program.

The legislation vetoed last week was passed unanimously by the outgoing Congress and was strongly supported by environmentalists. Chemical Manufacturers Association said the final product was an adequate compromise and urged the President to sign the bill.

Sen. Daniel Moynihan (D-NY), said a president.

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Waste Rules To Be Widened By US Agency

Environmental Protection Agency is proposing to regulate "miscellaneous" hazardous waste units not now covered under existing Federal hazardous waste regulations under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

The proposal would set new, general permitting standards for many types of units in need of hazardous waste controls which do not fall under existing facility definitions. EPA says the proposal is designed to close the gaps in the current regulatory program.

Under the proposal, the agency would apply a combination of performance standards that would address groundwater and subsurface migration, surface water and air on a case-by-case basis as requests for permits are received.

EPA says this approach would allow the agency to address a full range of environmental issues raised by a particular waste management situation without waiting to establish specific standards for each type of unit.

Canadian Drug Bill

The Canadian Government last week introduced legislation in Parliament to extend patent protection for brand name drugs. Draft legislation circulated before Parliament's summer recess provided up to 10 years of market exclusivity, but the bill introduced last week provides only seven years of protection from generic copies.

Du Pont Grooms Resin For Big Role in Detroit; Breakthrough Claimed

The rapid penetration of automotive markets by plastics which the chemical industry has always hoped for and often predicted could soon become a reality through a new breakthrough by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. that reportedly improves all of the relevant properties of its polyarylate resins and initially lowers the cost by 20 percent, with further cost reductions promised.

The research breakthrough was announced by Du Pont in New York on Election Day last week. While Nicholas Pappas, Du Pont's group vice-president for polymer products, and his associates, laid great stress on the potential in autos, because of the large market potential there, they also said that rapid acceptance was expected in electrical and electronics markets and consumer and recreation outlets.

Dr. Pappas said the new Du Pont process produces a plastic that is super tough, for the impact resistance needed in automobiles, and has high heat resistance.

The new engineering resins, introduced under the trademark "Arylon," also have excellent weathering characteristics, and are easier to process than are other high-performance plastics, including the existing line of polyarylate resins, Dr. Pappas said.

Lawrence H. Gillespie, Jr., director of the department's plastic engineering operations, predicted that as a result of the breakthrough, polyarylate's sales volume could become as large as that of nylon resin, currently the largest of the engineering plastics, with an estimated 35 percent of a world market of 4 billion pounds a year. Engineering resins are growing at about 8 percent yearly, worldwide, Mr. Gillespie said.

For automotive uses, the new polyarylates will be sold under the existing trademark "Bexloy." A variety of "Bexloy" M alloys are now under development for injection molding, blow molding and thermoforming, which will lead to lower production costs for auto makers, Mr. Gillespie said.

"Bexloy" M will be priced competitively with other plastic systems competing in the body part market, but will require only about half the cycling time as thermoset resins, he added.

With the diversity of markets and uses

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Merck Seeks Approval

Merck & Co., Inc. plans to file a New Drug Application requesting Food & Drug Administration approval to market lovastatin, a Merck drug discovery for lowering high levels of cholesterol.

"Lovastatin is a promising cholesterol-lowering agent discovered by Merck scientists. In long-term clinical trials, lovastatin continues to show a high degree of safety and more effectiveness than any known drug in reducing the elevated levels of low-density lipoproteins that are correlated with coronary heart disease," said Dr. P. Roy Vagelos, chairman and chief executive officer of the health products company.

Merck announced last week that it had just received FDA approvals to market

"Noroxin," an oral antibacterial for urinary tract infections, and "Vaseretic," a cardiovascular drug that combines the company's antihypertensive "Vasotec" with Merck's long-established diuretic "HydroDiuril."

The company will simultaneously introduce in the United States next week both "Noroxin" and "Pepcid," a recently approved H-2 receptor antagonist for control of duodenal ulcers.

"Vaseretic" will be introduced in the United States in the first quarter of 1987, followed by introductions abroad later that year. The company expects that physicians will often choose this product for patients whose high blood pressure is difficult to control.

Warner-Lambert Reviews Drug Development Efforts

Warner-Lambert Company, in scientific presentations to financial analysts last week, reviewed its progress in developing pharmaceutical compounds in several therapeutic areas, including antibacterials, cardiovascular, anticancer, central nervous system, and allergy and asthma.

The company said its broad-spectrum antibacterial ciprofloxacin (enoxacin) has been deemed approvable for marketing in West Germany, and that marketing would begin early next year. A new drug application (NDA) was submitted to the Food & Drug Administration (FDA) in October to market enoxacin in the US. Enoxacin also has been deemed approvable for marketing in New Zealand.

Enoxacin is a quinolone antibiotic, one of a promising new class of drugs. In worldwide clinical studies involving 6,500 patients, it has been shown to offer effective bacterial action against a variety of conditions, including infections of the urinary tract, skin and soft tissues, lower and upper respiratory tracts, and genital tract infections.

Enoxacin was licensed by Warner-Lambert from Dainippon of Japan. Several new quinolones are being researched at the Warner-Lambert/Parke-Davis Research Center in Ann Arbor.

In the antiarrhythmic category, the company noted that its beta-blocker bevantolol has been approved in Denmark for the treatment of hypertension and angina pectoris. An

NDA for hypertension is currently under active review by the FDA.

The company also said that it has developed a combination product of bevantolol with the diuretic hydrochlorothiazide and filed an NDA for the product in 1985.

The fastest-growing segment of the beta-blocker market in many parts of the world is in drugs that are in combination with diuretics. Quinapril, an ace inhibitor cardiovascular drug, is the subject of a worldwide clinical development program for the treatment of hypertension and angina pectoris, the company said. A combination product including hydrochlorothiazide is also in development.

Also in the cardiovascular area, the company said that quinapril and a specific cardiotonic agent, imazodan, are being tested for efficacy in improving cardiac performance in the case of heart failure. Imazodan is a chemically novel, orally effective agent that is able to increase the force of myocardial contraction, with the added benefit of peripheral vasodilatation.

In comparison with other currently available drugs for congestive heart failure, imazodan may possess a greater degree of cardiac safety than digitalis, and is orally effective, in contrast to dobutamine and dopamine, which must be given intravenously, the company says.

In the antiarrhythmic segment of the cardiovascular field, the company discussed pilsnerolol, which is currently being developed.

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CFC's Cap Now Planned By Officials

Following an earlier policy shift by the US chemical industry, the Reagan Administration plans to propose a global cap and eventual phase-out of emissions of man-made chemicals linked to the world-wide phenomenon of ozone depletion.

An Environmental Protection Agency official says the proposal to freeze production of chlorofluorocarbon and halon gases at or close to current levels will be submitted to other nations to elicit their views before the US makes a formal proposal at a meeting sponsored by the United Nations Environment Program in Geneva, Switzerland, during the first week of December.

A State Department cable to US embassies made available by EPA said that "based on current scientific understanding, considerable risks may exist to humans and the environment from continued or expanded global emissions" of these chemicals.

The cable said the US position also would be to provide adequate time for companies to shift away from the chemicals "to avoid social and economic disruption."

A State Department spokesman says the US will seek incentives designed to narrow CFC emissions, but has not yet determined how much of a cutback is needed because of scientific uncertainty.

CFC production dropped in the late 1970's, but has now started a comeback. The US produces about a third of the gases manufactured in the free world.

CFC's are used primarily as refrigerants for air conditioning systems and refrigerators and in the manufacture of plastic foam used in insulation and packing purposes. In addition, the chemical is still used as spray can propellants in many countries. Halons, Continued on Page 53

Retail Gas Price Seen Dropping By 6 Percent

Retail natural gas prices for the 1986-87 heating season are expected to be 6 percent below the same period last year, the American Gas Association said last week.

An AGA study, "Estimated Change in Natural Gas Prices During the 1986-87 Winter Season," analyzed the purchased gas adjustment filings of 25 interstate natural gas pipelines accounting for 85 percent of interstate gas purchases. The analysis showed that the gas price decline which started in 1985 is continuing despite an inflation rate 2.4 percent higher this heating season than last.

The average national retail natural gas price is expected to be \$5.28 per MM Btu's this winter, compared to \$5.60 per MM Btu's in the winter of '85-'86, the A.G.A. says.

The analysis shows a complete pass through to the natural gas distributor of the 32 cents per MM Btu's price drop this winter by gas pipelines. This 32 cent decline in the city-gate price passed through to residential gas consumers represents a 6 percent decline in their gas price compared to last winter.

The analysis points out that commercial and industrial customers are having a higher percentage price decline than residential consumers because the actual gas commodity cost is a much higher percentage of their rates and thus declines in gas costs have had a larger impact on retail rates for these service sectors.

The analysis also notes the commercial and industrial customers are benefiting from rate restructuring at the state level.

The analysis states that such restructuring to retain large volume gas users is protecting the residential customer from paying a high proportion of the operating costs of the system.

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Lilly Plans Purchase

Lilly Industrial Coatings Inc. has agreed to purchase 49 percent of the outstanding common stock of American Lacquer and Solvents Company from Frank Esposito, owner of the two firms. Lilly will also hold an option to purchase the remaining 51 percent interest in both firms.

Williams Mulls Restructuring

Williams Companies chairman Joseph H. Williams told security analysts that the company is considering various financial restructuring steps to enhance shareholder value. "It would be premature at this time to outline the specifics," Mr. Williams said, but added that they would likely be implemented before year's end. Some steps have previously been discussed.

IMC Launches Unit

International Minerals & Chemical Corporation has formed a new scientific business unit, the IMCELL Products Division, to produce and market growth factors and related serum replacement products to the cell culture industry. The new division will seek to position itself as a major supplier to the emerging cell culture industry, where products include pharmaceuticals, diagnostics and vaccines.

Nat'l Distillers Buys

National Distillers & Chemical Corporation has completed the purchase of Enron Chemical Company, the petrochemical subsidiary of Enron Corporation. The purchase price was approximately \$570 million in cash and the assumption of approximately \$34 million of industrial revenue bond indebtedness.

Dow Health Study

As part of its health surveillance program, Dow Chemical Company has completed a general study of its Ludington, Mich., plant employees, which found a "significantly lower than average mortality rates from major causes of death. The observed rate for all major causes of death, including all cancers, was 30 percent below the expected level, based on comparisons with two general population groups," Dow said.

Uniroyal Sells Subsidiary

Uniroyal Inc. has sold its Uniroyal Plastics Company Inc. subsidiary to Polycast Technology Corporation for approximately \$110 million. Uniroyal Plastics manufactures high-technology rubber and plastic-based products, including coated fabrics, adhesives, sealants, engineered systems, thermoplastics sheet and composites, specialty foams and flexographic printing plates.

FMC In Accord

FMC Corporation says it has reached agreement with Centocor Inc. to exchange FMC's 50 percent interest in Immunorex Associates, a joint venture of the two companies, for 1.35 million shares of Centocor common stock. The agreement is subject to the approval of the boards of directors of both companies. The accord ends a dispute between the firms over the property rights of Immunorex, which specializes in research and development of monoclonal antibodies and immunoregulation products.



CPC's J.R. Elzner

CPC Buys Back Shares Held By Perelman

From the timing of events, at least, it would seem that all CPC International Inc. had to do was to say it would restructure itself and buy back 10 million of its shares, and it was able to thwart a hostile acquisition by a group led by Ronald O. Perelman.

Mr. Perelman, chairman of Revlon Company, who has purchased several companies and sold off their assets at large profits, sold back about 4 million shares of CPC, amounting to 8.3 percent of its outstanding common shares, a day after CPC had announced its plans for restructuring and buying back shares.

When CPC announced its plans, the company noted that an investor group had accumulated more than 5 percent of its shares.

CPC said that its investment banker, Salomon Brothers Incorporated was developing strategies for restructuring the company so as to maximize values to shareholders.

"This new direction is intended to achieve sharper strategic focus on the company's US and grocery products businesses and to lead to significant reductions in overheads and

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Chesebrough Sets \$150 Million In Divestments

As part of its continuing realignment of product lines, Chesebrough-Pond's Inc. is offering to sell selective, non-strategic chemical and related businesses with aggregate annual sales of about \$155 million, according to Ralph E. Ward, chairman and chief executive officer.

The businesses offered for sale comprise Stauffer Seeds, with plants in Lone Tree, Iowa; Hutchinson, Kan.; Danvers, Minn.; Phillips, Neb., and Madison, Wis.; chlor-alkali plants in St. Gabriel, La., and Henderson, Nev.

Also, formulated food system plants in Rochester, Minn., and Clawson, Mich.; Shearson Lehman Brothers Inc., New York, is acting as financial advisor for these transactions.

In addition, Chesebrough is offering for sale its fabricated plastics business, with a plant in Anderson, S.C. The sale of this unit will be handled directly by Chesebrough's treasurer's office.

No changes in operations or employment

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Union Carbide Attacks Debt Incurred Earlier

Union Carbide Corporation has adopted a plan to redress its balance sheet by retiring or converting much of the huge debt incurred in its successful defense earlier this year against an unsolicited tender offer to acquire the company by GAF Corporation, of Wayne, N.J.

Union Carbide will undertake a major recapitalization plan that will significantly reduce the corporation's debt and interest expense, strengthen its financial condition and increase "its ability to pursue future growth opportunities free of restrictive indenture covenants, without earnings dilution," a company spokesman said.

In the first step, Union Carbide has commenced a tender offer to purchase all of the \$2.5 billion principal amount of securities issued to shareholders pursuant to its January 1986 exchange offer, which was a successful counter-offer to GAF's tender for Union Carbide's common shares. These securities bear an average interest rate of 14.2 percent.

Because of their high interest rates, the securities will be purchased at substantial premiums, which will result in an extraordinary charge to earnings in the current quarter.

First Boston Corporation will act as dealer-manager for the tender offer.

After the tender offer, Union Carbide will repay a substantial portion of the purchase price for the securities with proceeds from the previously announced divestment of the company's agricultural products and electronics component businesses and the sale and leaseback last week of its Danbury, Conn., headquarters, plus the net proceeds of a \$500 million domestic and international public offering of Union Carbide common stock.

Late in the week, Union Carbide announced that the corporation had signed a letter of intent with Related Companies, Incorporated, of New York, for the sale of the Danbury headquarters building and its 650-acre headquarters site, and for the leaseback of the headquarters building. The sale price will be approximately \$345 million.

The transaction is expected to be completed by year-end. A pre-tax gain in excess of \$100 million is expected to be realized over approximately 20 years and is expected to have no material effect on net income in 1986.

In addition, Union Carbide will participate in a limited partnership with Related Companies for the planned future development of

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Petro-Lewis Holders Tender

Freeport-McMoran Incorporated advanced another step in its effort to gain control of Petro-Lewis Corporation when the bulk of Petro-Lewis's outstanding securities were tendered to FPCO, Inc., under FPCO's tender offer. FPCO was formed under the direction of Freeport-McMoran.

FPCO said last week that it had accepted for payment all the Petro-Lewis debt securities tendered pursuant to its offer, including over 98 percent of the senior unsecured notes, over 90 percent of the senior subordinated notes and over 61 percent of the subordinated notes.

FPCO intends to seek additional Petro-Lewis debt securities on the open market

for cash or in exchange for securities at prices higher than, the same or lower than those in the expired tender offer, and may make such purchases directly or indirectly, through one or more agents, the company said.

If FPCO is unable to acquire the remaining debt on acceptable terms and Petro-Lewis is unable to pay its obligations FPCO will protect its interest as the majority public creditor.

As the holder of substantially all of Petro-Lewis's senior secured and a senior subordinated public debt, FPCO said it would be in a strong position vis-a-vis other debtholders in any bankruptcy proceeding.

Dow's, Monsanto's Shares Are Recommended by Analysts

Stock market analysts in London and New York are issuing a number of positive reports on multinational chemical companies based on the improving supply balance and upward price trends for commodity chemicals. Among the companies getting positive evaluations and purchase recommendations on their shares are Dow Chemical Company, of Midland, Mich., and Monsanto Company of St. Louis, Mo.

At E. F. Hutton & Co., analyst John P. Henry has rated Monsanto Company as a strong "buy" both near-term and longer term in light of encouraging results in both agricultural and medical areas. Mr. Henry's associate, Christopher H. Willis, recommended that clients accumulate the shares of Celanese Corporation, just prior to announcement of the Celanese-Hoechst Corporation merger agreement.

Robert S. Reitzels, chemical analyst at Mahon, Nugent & Co. judges that Dow's shares are attractive on the strong probability that some important recently announced price increases in commodity chemicals will hold.

In London, Howard Coates, analyst at Barclays de Zoete Wedd, likes the current value in the share price of Laporte Industries PLC, one of the big titanium dioxide producers. Currently, Laporte's shares are selling at

12.5 times earnings, a price/earnings ratio that is somewhat lower than the market average, whereas, Mr. Coates states, Laporte should command a premium of 15 to 20 percent over the market average.

Peter Woods and Mark Clark, analysts with Barclays de Zoete Wedd's Health & Household Sector, have issued a buy recommendation for Amersham International PLC. They cite continued strong growth in the Research Division and the success of the company's diagnostics operations in the US. Also the Industrial Division is benefiting from the first contribution of a new US acquisition — Radiation Products.

At Wertheim & Co., Jonathan S. Gelles, said that a recent meeting by Sterling Drug Incorporated confirmed his belief that that company is undergoing a major change that will boost its annual profit growth from the 4-5 percent range of 1980-1985 to at least 13 percent over the next three-year period.

Mr. Gelles cites the projected launch of millinone in late 1988 as a spur to a forecast growth rate of 15 percent year from 1988 onwards.

Robin Hindle Fisher, of Barclays de Zoete Wedd, is advising that company's clients to buy Granyte Surface Coatings PLC, one of the leading producers of wood finishes in the United Kingdom.

The company has been growing rapidly.

Continued on Page 23

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4. Published literature and promotional material which completely ignores the botanical origin, geographical distribution and growing conditions of the acacia crop.
5. Blamed the roller-coaster rides of supply and demand and high prices on Mother Nature instead of using modern science and agribusiness techniques to improve natural conditions and product surety and quality.
6. All used the same gum processing sub-contractors for years.

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2. Created the first biosynergy among various acacia species to increase output and improve performance.
3. Created 5 companies in the producing African countries in partnerships with local brokers to develop and improve crop harvesting and export.
4. Planted 75,000 improved trees in 8 different locations while controlling 3 modern nursing facilities.
5. Organized four international symposia on gum tree development and gum production.
6. Built and continuously developed the largest existing gum processing plant in the world.
7. Developed more than 500 different application formulas based on gum arabic, all pre-tested in a fully equipped food processing pilot plant.
8. Founded, organized and sponsored the first university program for gum biochemistry and gum science (ICOL) offering Ph.D.s in gum chemistry.
9. Created a foundation, AIDGUM, for developing gum production and training gum producers.
10. Granted scholarships to more than 20 students or engineers from producing countries to be trained at ICOL and in various labs in biogeography, plant genetics, sylviculture, biological and botanical science.
11. Sponsored research in 5 European universities for gum biochemistry, gum biology, rheology, botanics, metabolism, etc.

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OILS, FATS & WAXES

Soybean Oil Market Weakens As Crush Rate Ups Supply

Strong crush rates through the month of October are providing the market with more soybean oil than it can consume. As a result the prices, which had been moving upward for several weeks, have begun to ease down, as consumer demand for the oil is also backing off.

The soybean crush rate rose every week during the month of October, according to industry figures, reaching a high of 22.3 million bushels for the week ending Oct. 29. This compares to the crush rate one year earlier of 18.9 million bushels for the week ending Oct. 30, 1985.

The present crush rate is being fueled by strong meal demand, sources say, both in the US and abroad. Part of the domestic demand seen now represents an effort to catch up to slow production earlier this year. "Crushers took a lot of downtime this summer," says an industry analyst, "and when they wanted to crush, to build up their stocks, the lateness of the crop kept material from being available."

The heavy crush rate is supplying the oil market with more material than it seems to need. Domestically, consumers are said to be well-covered. "The pipelines have been filled," says a source, "and demand is more than satisfied. For oil, the supply is going up as the demand is coming down."

SOME REFINERIES SLOWED

Hedges on to note that some refineries are slowing down, particularly for salad oil. Some sources see consumer interest as at least fair, but not sufficient to absorb all the oil being produced.

What is hurting US oil producers worse than lagging domestic buying is the lack of European demand. "There is no export business for soy oil from the US," says one dealer. He blames this on European rapeseed and soybean oils, as well as on Malaysian palm oil, all of which are at a discount to US soy oil at delivered prices in Europe, he says.

He predicts that some "major oil buying" from a consumer such as India or the Soviet Union would spur the world oil market and provide relief for US soy oil. Although India has recently announced a cutback in the amount of vegetable oil it will import, he says, it is believed India will have a difficult time meeting its demand with domestic oil.

Not all dealers are convinced that soybean oil stocks are building up. "I would not call demand disappointing right now, and we are certainly not drowning in oil," says a dealer. Nevertheless, the crush rate is climbing and, as one dealer says, "We don't see the build-up

in the stock figures yet, but we're seeing it on the market."

VEGETABLE OILS

CASTOR OIL — The price of this oil is quoted at 31c. to 33c. per pound for raw No. 1 oil from Brazil, in tanks. Trading activity is described as quiet at the moment, with consumers unwilling to meet present prices. "It's a stand-off between buyers and sellers, and it's just a matter of who gives in first," says an industry source.

Adding to consumers' reluctance to do business are the plentiful supplies in the market. Brazil is continuing to indicate that its

PRICES TRENDLINES

WEEK ENDING NOV. 7, 1986

CHANGES/UP

Cocunut oil, NY, 1/2c. per lb.
Cottonseed, 41% bulk, Memphis, 56¢ per ton
Grease, white, choice, tanks, divd., NY, 1/2c. per lb.
Grease, yellow maximum 10%, 1/2c. per lb.
Soybean, 44% bulk, Decatur, 52¢ per ton

CHANGES/DOWN

Palm oil, NY 1/2c. per lb.

OILS, FATS INDEX

The Oils, Fats & Waxes Index reflects the prices of 11 representative materials in this sector and the quantity of each produced in 1985.

Nov. 7, 1986 82.74
Oct. 31, 1986 81.94
Oct. 10, 1986 78.39
Nov. 8, 1985 90.60

Chemical Prices Start on Page 36

prices will come up, sources say. But, as one dealer says, "Stocks are so ample here that it's hard to justify raising prices." Brazil's short crop situation, their reason for wanting to raise pricing, is being eased by their import of castor beans from China and Paraguay, a source says.

COCONUT OIL — The coconut oil market has been very erratic, with prices rising and falling from day to day. Traders attribute this to the activity of origin sellers, who have been entering the market on an irregular basis to repurchase contracts. Most of the activity has been among dealers, with consumers staying away from these high prices.

COTTONSEED OIL — Following a period of strong buying activity, demand for cottonseed oil has begun to fall off. High prices for coconut and palm oils spurred buying interest in cottonseed oil, particularly for forward positions, according to an industry source. Last week, however, as prices of those oils started to weaken, so did the interest in cottonseed oil.

Nevertheless, upward pressure on the price is expected to remain due to the reduced size of this year's crop. Also, stiff competition from dairy farmers, looking to buy cottonseed as feed for their herds, make it unlikely that crushers will be able to buy very much seed this year, thereby keeping oil stocks low. Aggravating the short supply situation is the fact that oil yields from some of the crop have been low, particularly from seed planted late in the season, in time to be hurt by dry weather.

LINSEED OIL — Producers are expecting a more stable linseed oil market this year due to farmers' reluctance to flood the market with seed. "The farmers put away more flaxseed than we thought they would," says an industry source, who cites dissatisfied action with current price levels as the reason for withholding some of the material. Flax is said to be plentiful, but by introducing it

FRIDAY SPOT PRICES

MARKET CLOSE NOV. 7, 1986

CRUDE VEGETABLE OILS

Cocunut oil, NY 20 1/2¢
Cocunut oil, Pacific 19 1/2¢
Corn oil, Midwest 19 1/2¢
Cottonseed oil, Valley 17 1/2¢
Lard oil, Minneapolis 17 1/2¢
Palm oil, NY 25 1/2¢
Peanut oil, Southeast (unrefined) 30 1/2¢
Soybean oil, Decatur 15 1/2¢

REF. VEGETABLE OILS

Cocunut oil, NY, NY 28 1/2¢
Corn, jumbo tanks 28 1/2¢
Cottonseed oil, jumbo tanks, NY 28 1/2¢
Peanut oil, jumbo tanks, NY 38 1/2¢
Soybean oil, NY 19 1/2¢

OILMEALS

Cottonseed, 14% bulk, Memphis \$155
Unacid extracted, 24% bulk, Fargo \$105
Peanut, 50% bulk, SE, Alabama \$155
Soybean, unrefined, 44% bulk, Decatur \$155

FATS & GREASES

Grease, white, choice, tanks, divd., NY 10 1/2¢
Lard, heavy, bulk tanks, divd., Chicago 9 1/2¢
Tallow, inedible, fancy, tanks, divd., NY 12 1/2¢
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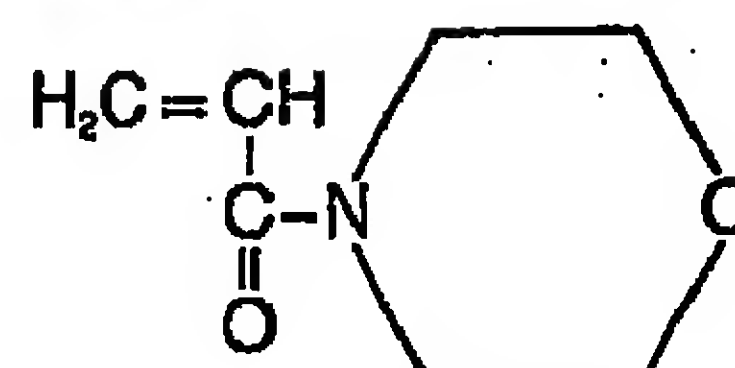
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- p-Toluenesulfonamide

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- Benzyltriethylammonium Chloride

- Sodium-p-Toluenesulfinate



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AROMATICS

weeks. An approximately 1.8¢ per gallon tax on basic aromatics, to be paid by the ultimate consumer, could result in some stocking up on material prior to the effective date, sources note.

However, it is said that year-end state taxes on inventories could counter the incentive for consumers to stock up. One benzene buyer estimates that taxes will take away about two-thirds of the savings, rendering a stocking up plan impractical unless the material can be used promptly. Another source observes that, because inventory taxes are based on value rather than volume, low taxes because of low BTX values this year are likely to encourage high inventory levels regardless of the superfund bill.

MORPHOLINE — Producers say that the market's growth rate is between zero and one percent this year, as both main outlets, tire production and water treatment, are mature.

Producers see little reason for trends in the tire industry over the past few years to reverse themselves. These include greater use of higher mileage tires, smaller tires, imported tires, and imported cars with tires on them.

In the water treatment area, it is pointed out that there has been a consolidation movement that has resulted in a temporary slippage in volume.

Pricing is quoted at 94¢ per pound in bulk, less a 6¢ per pound temporary voluntary allowance. While it is acknowledged that some discounting exists off this level, it is said to have been fairly stable over the past several months.

TDI — Olin Corporation says it is increasing selling price levels on toluene diisocyanate by 8¢ per pound, effective December 1. New selling prices are not to exceed current list pricing which remains at \$1.01 per pound in jumbo tankcars, f.o.b. shipping point, minimum freight prepaid and allowed.

TOLENE SULFONYL CHLORIDE — Biddle Sawyer Corporation says it has raised the price of its p-toluenesulfonyl chloride, which the company imports from Japan.

The price moves up 47¢ per pound to \$1.65 per pound for direct shipment from the previous list level of \$1.18 per pound which was established earlier this year. The effective date of the change is November 1. The new price for material from out of warehouse is \$1.70 per pound.

Biddle Sawyer attributes the price increase to higher Japanese and European currency values against the US dollar, and to lower production levels. P-toluenesulfonyl chloride is a byproduct of saccharine production, which has been in decline.

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Du Pont Grooms

Continued from Page 7

envisioned for the newly modified resins, Du Pont expects that it will be doing a lot of alloying, blending and reinforcing to tailor them to particular uses and needs, Mr. Gillespie said.

Dr. Pappas said that the attractive price and good performance characteristics will generate sales of about \$250 million for the resins worldwide within ten years. In addition to auto body parts, potentially large markets include printed circuit boards, microwave ovens and sports equipment, Dr. Pappas said.

A Du Pont plant at Chattanooga, Tenn., which previously produced polyester resins for fibers, has now been converted to a 15-million-pound-a-year development facility for polyarylates. This one plant is larger than all installed capacity of competitors, Dr. Pappas claims.

World-scale manufacturing operations, using existing facilities and Du Pont's proprietary low-cost polyarylates process, should come on stream before 1990, the Du Pont executive said.

When world-scale facilities come on stream, Du Pont expects to be able to lower the price to a level that will be competitive with prices of premium grades of polycarbonates, he said.

Pfizer Picks Ashland As Its Distributor

The Chemical Division of Pfizer Inc. has appointed Ashland Chemical Company as its national distributor of food and beverage ingredients and specialty chemicals, supplementing Pfizer's own direct sales and distribution programs.

Ashland operates seventy-four chemical distribution centers in the US.

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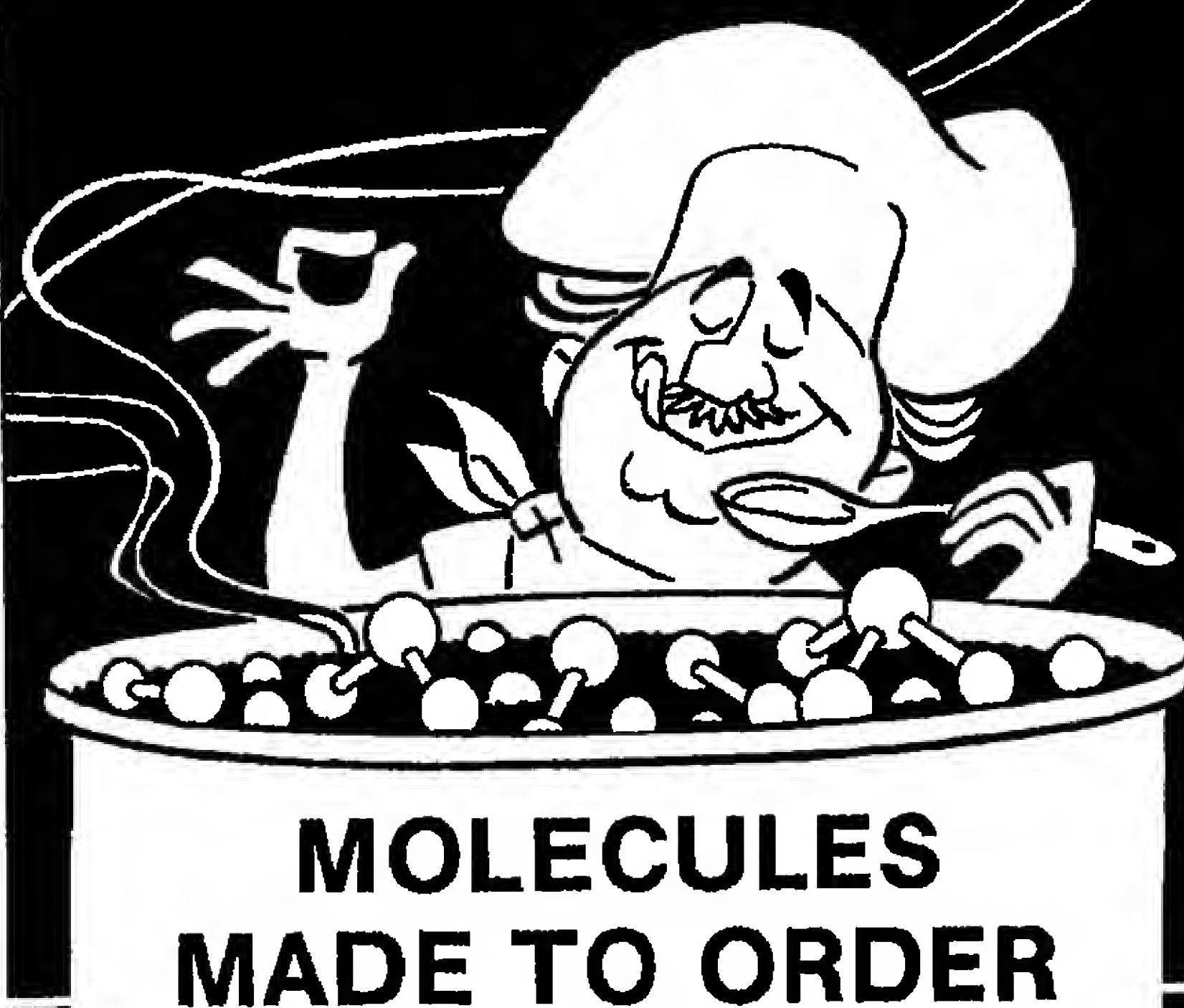
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Warner-Lambert

Continued from Page 7

oped in clinical studies for three indications: symptomatic premature ventricular contractions, ventricular tachycardia, and postinfarction arrhythmias. Results to date indicate that "Pirmenol" is an effective anti-arrhythmic drug with an excellent safety profile, the company says.

The company said that it is continuing its research program in the area of coronary artery disease, with principal concentration on the lipid-regulating therapies. The company's lead compound in this area, "Lopid" (gemfibrozil), is currently marketed in 36 countries, including the US, where it is the market leader in its category.

The company also said that trimetrexate has potential use in the treatment of opportunistic infections such as toxoplasmosis and pneumocystis carinii pneumonia. Patients with AIDS are particularly susceptible to such opportunistic infections. Early experimental studies in AIDS patients at the National Institutes of Health and the National Cancer Institute indicate a 70 percent success rate with patients suffering from pneumocystis carinii when treated with trimetrexate in combination with the commercially available folate substitute leucovorin.

The company said it is continuing to conduct clinical studies to extend its gemfibrozil franchise beyond patent expiration in 1989. "Lopid" is also the subject of a continuing study in Finland.

In the field of cancer chemotherapy, the

company said it has a number of compounds in various stages of clinical investigation worldwide. One of these compounds, trimetrexate, has shown efficacy in phase II multicenter clinical trials against non-small cell lung cancer, which accounts for 75 percent of total lung cancer cases. It also has shown early efficacy against other solid tumors.

US-Canada Trade

Continued from Page 4

sions to both the US and Canada; the elimination of non-tariff barriers, such as inadequate protection of intellectual property; and the establishment of a binding dispute settlement mechanism.

In addition, Mr. Foveaux says US import remedy laws and procedures should not be suspended under any agreement with Canada.

Exports to Canada account for about 10 percent of the US chemical industry's total sales, and are valued at \$22 billion annually. "Although it's one of the few industries providing a trade surplus to the nation, overall growing trade deficit, that surplus is decreasing annually," Mr. Foveaux told Congress last summer.

The Commerce Department estimates the chemical trade surplus will diminish this year. US chemical trade with Canada leads all other countries.

The talks between the North American neighbors began a year ago. Major sticking points include such issues as how to treat the flow of pharmaceuticals, lumber and other goods.

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ALIPHATIC ORGANICS

Methanol Excess

Continued from Page 3

quently, Du Pont, in partnership with Phillips, reopened its 250-million gallon plant in Beaumont in the Spring. This new working capacity will boost US methanol production to 1.13 billion gallons this year, according to one seller, up from just over 900,000 gallons in 1985.

At the same time, imports continue to flow into the country. Imports topped 350 million gallons in 1985, and are projected to climb to just under 390 million gallons this year. One observer says this imported material is making up the bulk of the inventory overhang.

This supply surge is coming at a time of outstanding growth for MTBE. Sources queried estimate that between 200 million gallons and 250 million gallons of methanol will be consumed in producing MTBE this year, up from under 100 million gallons last year. And the pace of growth is not expected to slacken. For next year, estimates for methanol consumption in MTBE production range from 280 million gallons to 350 million gallons.

This growth, however, has been partly offset by reduced use of methanol fuel blends this year. The revocation of the Petrocoast waiver last Spring, coupled with Arco's decision to cease marketing "Oxinol" in April has cut into methanol consumption. James Crocco, of Houston-based Crocco Associates, projects that methanol use in fuel blends will fall from 70 million gallons last year to 23 million gallons in 1986. He projects the total will further decline to 17 million gallons next year, unless the recent removal of restrictions on the "Du Pont waiver" by Environmental Protection Agency spurs additional use.

INDUSTRY REACTION MIXED

Industry reaction to the re-introduction of the Du Pont waiver was mixed, however. Most sources said the EPA decision would not have a significant near term impact on methanol sales. The waiver allows a gasoline mixture containing 5 percent methanol and 2.5 percent co-solvent alcohols (mainly ethanol), provided the blender adheres to an evaporative index designed to limit increases in fuel volatility.

For years, the use of methanol in fuel blends has come under sharp attack from some auto makers and oil companies because of its corrosiveness. Sources agree that convincing consumers that methanol is a safe, effective fuel component is critical to the alcohol's success as an octane ingredient.

Another key to methanol's future as a fuel ingredient is the long-term octane outlook. Several sources note that gasoline blenders' lead credits are running low, and the price for octane components such as toluene and

MTBE, are poised to increase sharply. Several sources indicated that, should supplies for these octane components get much tighter, independent refiners and blenders, and perhaps some of the major refiners, will have to turn to oxygenates as sources of octane.

Despite a looming octane shortage, most analysts say a push towards blending methanol into fuel will be slow in coming. "Methanol still carries a little stigma, and not many (gasoline makers) are eager to use

PRICES TRENDLINES

WEEK ENDING NOV. 7, 1986

CHANGES/UP

None

CHANGES/DOWN

None

ALIPHATICS INDEX

The Aliphatic Organics Index reflects the prices of 20 representative materials in this sector and the quantity of each produced in 1985.

Nov. 7, 1986 222.80
Oct. 31, 1986 222.80
Oct. 10, 1986 222.80
Nov. 8, 1985 222.80

Chemical Prices Start on Page 38

it," one observer states. One of the keys to success, Mr. Crocco, says, is changing the perception of methanol as a gasoline extender to that of an octane enhancer.

In addition to the psychological obstacles, methanol marketers must overcome several logistical hurdles to putting methanol into fuel. Distribution is one factor. Methanol cannot be shipped through pipelines, so sources see its markets limited to coastal areas where it can be moved in bulk on barges, from the plants and the landing points of the imports. In addition, blenders' tanks must be carefully dried out, the butane removed, and the vapor pressures changed.

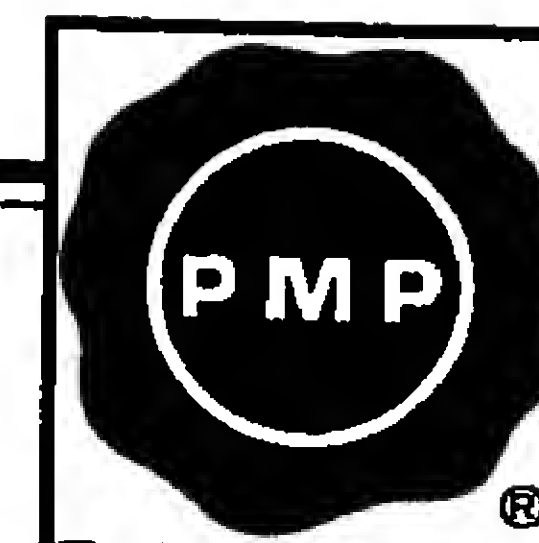
Another problem with the Du Pont waiver, sources note, is monitoring the fuel blends to make sure small blenders don't pump in too much low-cost methanol. Mr. Crocco says there is nobody to police the waiver, and there are people "who will misuse and abuse it." A methanol seller who remembers the abuses taken in the past says "the people who got us in trouble the first time will come back," blending fuels with illegally high methanol contents.

Ironically, Du Pont says it won't pursue the fuel methanol business, and Arco appears to

ALIPHATIC ORGANIC EXPORTS: SEPTEMBER

BUREAU OF CENSUS FIGURES IN POUNDS ON THE KEY ALIPHATICS

	QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE
	SEPTEMBER	AUGUST		
Acetic Acid	12,884,685	1,288,077	27,501,530	2,844,858
Acetone	1,592,429	885,891	4,082,734	1,008,828
Acrylonitrile	7,730,461	17,982,481	72,683,328	17,185,648
Adipic Acid	8,218,388	3,538,981	4,797,810	2,292,302
Butadiene	13,060,939	2,560,179	7,328,167	1,090,914
Butanol	11,125,548	2,234,188	12,762,313	2,681,302
Butyl Acetate	4,788,951	1,174,910	6,073,316	1,628,853
Caprolactam	3,390,131	2,085,548	3,510,611	1,852,090
Chlorinated Hydrocarbons	19,384,416	2,642,838	5,689,249	1,280,187
Ethanolamine	16,804,732	4,893,247	19,481,842	5,773,419
Ethyl Acrylate	5,682,048	1,288,544	6,821,722	2,385,118
Ethyl Alcohol	68,223	185,013	63,091	139,248
Ethylene Dichloride	2,255,202	205,455	24,380,162	2,128,094
Ethylene Glycol	45,200,387	8,892,893	31,285,146	5,100,114
Formaldehyde	1,248,085	325,455	1,017,238	188,834
Glycerine (Crude)	502,971	622,880	181,871	78,874
Glycerine (Refined)	1,134,289	1,185,898	1,286,313	1,007,938
Hexanol	4,244,303	2,820,810	4,831,801	3,076,417
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	9,476,083	1,895,043	1,895,043	350,989
Methyl Methacrylate	8,438,978	1,859,384	9,282,428	1,970,850
Methylene Chloride	5,421,861	2,171,839	6,897,716	3,800,821
Nonfluorinated Olefins	10,372,033	1,724,785	8,048,420	885,387
Polyethylene Glycol	1,810,883	240,385	9,728,900	1,247,408
Polypropylene Glycol	777,031	854,389	358,192	422,093
Propyl Alcohol	13,370,009	7,353,384	15,378,587	8,835,248
Propylene Glycol	20,572,821	3,836,597	21,836,806	3,697,120
Propylene Oxide	6,138,080	1,878,109	7,692,888	2,029,682
Styrene	22,943,887	9,000,088	26,188,312	9,888,218
Tert Butyl Alcohol	9,089,643	1,387,254	9,738,111	830,880
Vinyl Chloride	87,182,198	15,288,558	82,890,949	8,465,064
Vinyl Chloride	86,182,287	14,911,435	187,001,718	21,704,004



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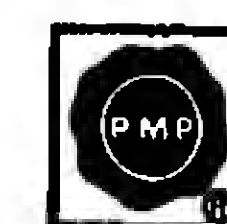
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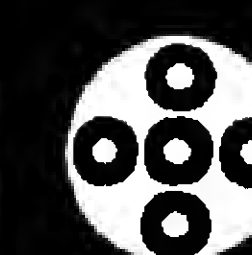
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ALIPHATICS

have given up on "Oxinal" for the time being. Apparently, blending methanol into motor fuel won't be attempted on a large scale, even considering the growing need for octane, at least through 1987, sources indicate.

Meanwhile, producers must push for better methanol margins. While supply currently outstrips demand, one producer says things have happened or will happen to improve the supply-demand balance in 1987. For one thing, he estimates that methanol consumption in MTBE will grow by another 100-million gallons next year. In addition, Starling Chemical says it will shut its 100-million gallon methanol plant in Texas City, Tex. early next year. The producer also says USI, who purchased Du Pont's Deer Park

plant, is unlikely to re-open the facility before mid-1987. The forced shutdown of a methanol plant in Malaysia will help reduce the import glut, and lower cost natural gas has helped push US methanol exports lower. 230 million gallons through August, three times higher than last year.

ETHYLENE — Producers say the industry's October 2c per pound price initiative was partially successful, earning them between 12c and 14c. per pound. Prices are now quoted between 14c. and 15c. per pound, with 14 1/2c. being the most common figure. Contracts will be up for negotiation at the end of November and December, though there is doubt if producers will gain significantly more until the end of the year.

Monthly contract negotiation seems to have evolved during the second half of the year. One producer explains that traditionally prices were set quarterly, but were renegotiated downward after that, the quarterly price acting only as a price ceiling. Now, he says, with sellers in a more advantageous position, buyers have conceded to allow the monthly negotiation to swing in either direction, depending on market conditions. One producer believes September marked this year's first full-fledged quarterly negotiation. "Quarterly pricing in a volatile feedstock market is not easy," one marketer says.

The coming months look to be seller dominated. Recently published NPRA figures for third quarter production indicate an industry operating rate in the high-90's. One producer says the industry's current 1.2 billion gallon inventory represents only a 13 day supply. Consequently, inventory building is likely to be the trend for the next three to six months in preparation for turnarounds in the second quarter of next year.

PERCHLOROETHYLENE — Support is gathering behind Dow Chemical's 2c-per-pound price initiative (CMR, 11/3/86, pg. 2), aimed at December 1.

Occidental Chemical says it is increasing off-schedule perchloroethylene prices by 2c per pound, effective December 5. Vulcan Materials has indicated it will support the move, although it has not made an official announcement.

One source notes that there has traditionally been pricing in the same range as trichloroethylene, as production costs are about the same. Currently, however, trichloroethylene prices are around 22c per pound, f.o.b. tanks, while perchloroethylene is around 17c. per pound, he says.

Producers say that DuPont's decision to purchase rather than produce perchloroethylene solvents has not tightened the market considerably, since the company contracted for material beforehand. Producer operating rates are said to be somewhat higher, however, and the DuPont closure should lend some support to the price move.

Also supporting the increase is the effect of the dollar's weakening on import material prices. While producers disagree on whether import volume has been affected, all feel there is pressure on importers to increase prices likewise.

Meanwhile, chlorinated solvent prices note that an October 1 price increase of 2c. per pound on methylene chloride seems to be holding successfully.

IMC Completes Sale Of Industrial Unit

International Minerals & Chemical Corporation has completed the sale of substantially all of the company's industrial production assets to Applied Industrial Materials Corporation, headed by president and chief executive officer, Charles P. Gallagher and by New York City Investment Firm of Peck & Greer.

Mr. Gallagher was formerly president and chief executive officer of Susquehanna Corporation.

Terms of the sale, originally announced last July, were not disclosed. Included in the transaction are IMC's mineral mines, plants and organizations involved in the production and marketing of various products, ferroalloys and metals, including minerals and quartz products. George D. Kennedy, IMC chairman and chief executive officer, says "The divestiture of the industrial production business is a key step in IMC's restructuring efforts."

Vinyl Chloride

Continued from Page 5

radioactive air pollutants, and also conflicts with past decisions of the appeals court.

He said NRDC will probably ask the full 11-member appeals court to review the decision.

When the 1984 Supreme Court ruling "is taken to this extreme, it's difficult to think of what Congress could say to eliminate ambiguity," Mr. Doniger remarked. "It's hard to imagine a statute that is clearer than the Clean Air Act when it says health is the only factor to be considered."

EPA says the 1978 vinyl chloride regulations would be easier to enforce than the current law and would therefore be more protective of public health.

Under current rules, vinyl chloride discharges are prohibited except in emergencies that cannot be prevented by the producing plant. If emissions can be prevented, they are not considered emergencies and are subject to penalties.

EPA has proposed that instead of prohibiting all but emergency releases, plants should be allowed four to seven discharges per year, depending on the size and location of the plant.

EPA has regulated vinyl chloride since 1975 and says that as a result of its rules, airborne emissions of the cancer-causing chemical from the 50 US production plants have declined from 105,000 tons annually to less than 5,400 tons. Cancer cases were estimated to have declined from 11 to one-half per year.

US-Canada Trade

Continued from Page 4

sions to both the US and Canada; the elimination of non-tariff barriers, such as inadequate protection of intellectual property; and the establishment of a binding dispute settlement mechanism.

In addition, Mr. Foveaux says US import remedy laws and procedures should not be suspended under any agreement with Canada.

Exports to Canada account for about 10 percent of the US chemical industry's total sales, and are valued at \$22 billion annually.

"Although it's one of the few industries still providing a trade surplus to the nation's overall growing trade deficit, that surplus is decreasing annually," Mr. Foveaux told Congress last summer.

The Commerce Department estimates the chemical trade surplus will diminish again this year. US chemical trade with Canada leads all other countries.

The talks between the North American neighbors began a year ago. Major sticking points include such issues as how to treat the flow of pharmaceuticals, lumber and other goods.

But Mr. Yeutter called them "transitory disputes" that should not prevent agreement on broader trade issues. He said he believes the negotiations can be concluded in time for early 1988 Senate ratification of an agreement.

Mr. Yeutter said tariffs dominated each nation's concern during the talks. "Obviously we'd just like to eliminate duties on both sides of the border," he said.

TPA Seen as Aid Against Lung Clots

Scientists at two Boston hospitals say that chemical tests on an experimental drug used to treat heart attacks also works better against long blood clots than treatments currently in use.

Researchers at Brigham and Women's Hospital and Beth Israel Hospital used tissue plasminogen activator, or TPA, produced by Genentech Inc. of South San Francisco, Calif. in the experiment. While many companies are working to develop TPA drugs, Genentech is generally considered the market leader.

A spokeswoman for Brigham and Women's Hospital says that the experimental drug dissolved the lung clots in 37 out of 40 patients tested; Heparin, the drug usually used, has a success rate of only about 5 percent.

Two other drugs, urokinase and streptokinase, are more effective than "Heparin," but are not often used because of side effects.

National Institute of Health figures show that more than 300,000 Americans are hospitalized each year for lung blood clots and the disorder claims 50,000 lives annually.

TPA has been tested since 1983 because of its ability to dissolve clots that cause heart attacks. The drug is currently under investigation by FDA, and approval is expected by June of next year.

Organosulfur Facility Is Set by Pennwalt

Pennwalt Corporation's board of directors has approved the expansion of the Organic Chemicals Division's methane sulfonic acid/methane sulfonyl chloride plant in Wyandotte, Mich., by 6 million pounds per year.

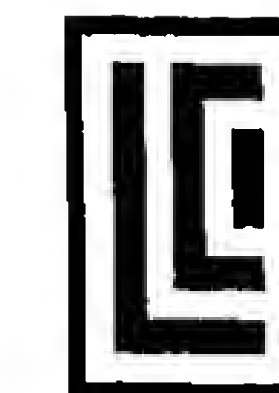
The plant will also produce ethane sulfonic acid, ethane sulfonyl chloride and other specialty organosulfur products.

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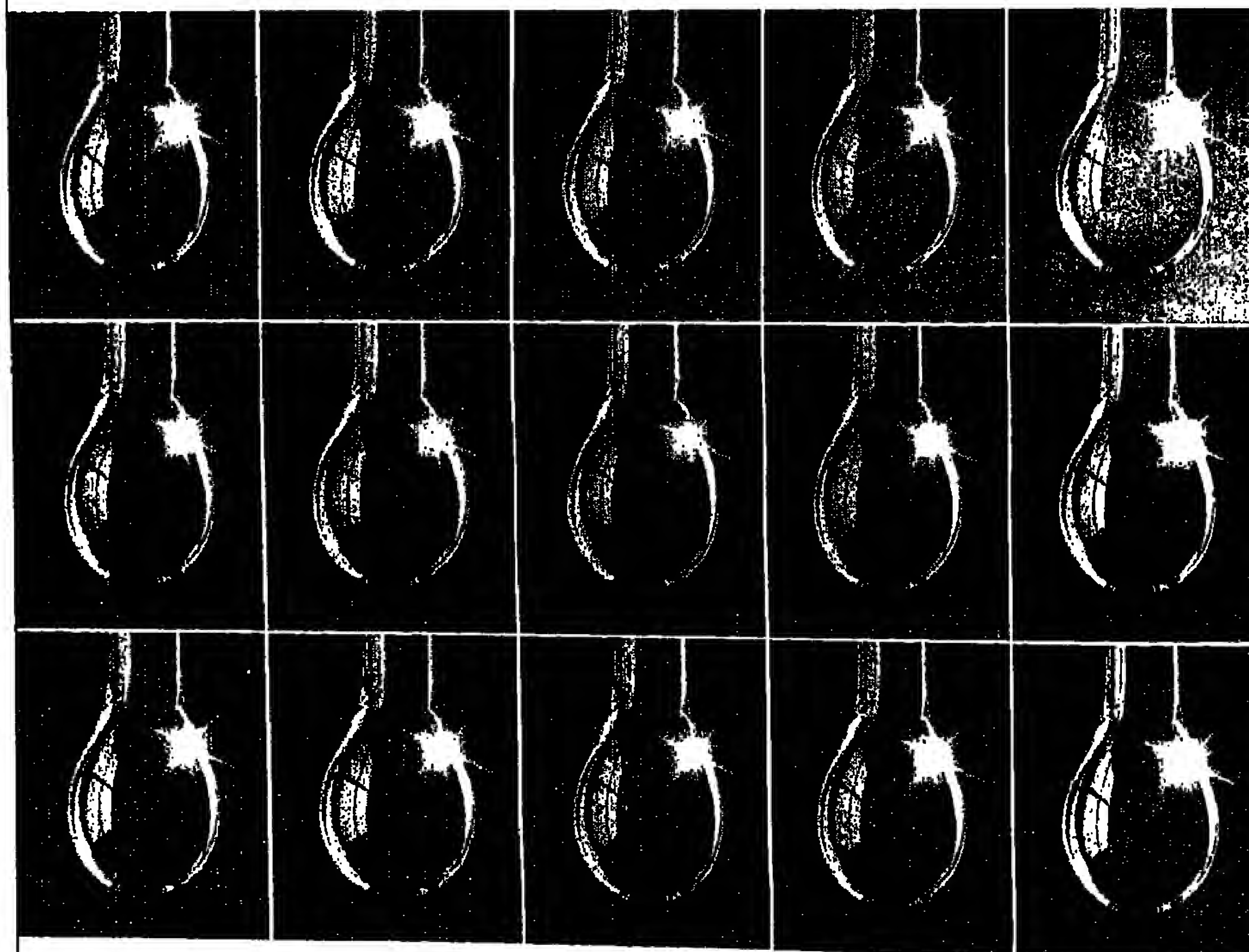
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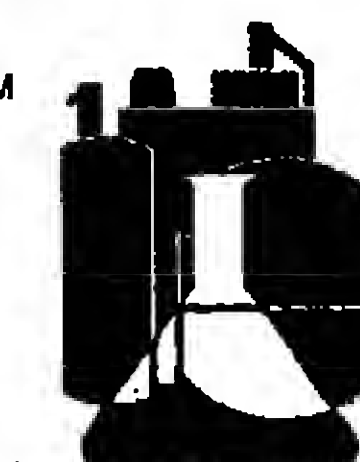
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DRUGS & FINE CHEMICALS

Domestic Glycine Seen Firmer; Import Prices Also Increasing

Domestic glycine prices have firmed throughout 1986, and are expected to continue doing so for at least part of 1987, according to producers. Imported glycine is also said to have firmed.

The current trend reversed a pattern that resulted after capacity expansion and a strong US dollar drove pricing downward in 1983. The capacity expansion was considered a contributory factor because demand never increased as much as was expected.

List prices for domestic glycine remain at \$2.12 per pound for USP grade, and \$1.88 per pound for technical grade. The two domestic producers are Chatterm Chemicals & W.R. Grace. Imports, particularly from Japan, play an important role in the market place.

Domestic spokesmen say that actual selling prices vary, but are commonly between five and ten percent below list prices. One spokesman claims that sales at 10 percent below list are becoming rare.

WEAK DOLLAR CITED

The US dollar's weakening is cited as the main reason for firming prices. Producers complain that recent selling prices have been too low for a healthy profit. Because of the dollar, importers are also raising their prices, and one importer concedes that his company's prices are close to those of the domestic companies.

"There's still a slight premium for domestic material," he says, but admits that the difference is not great. He thinks, however, that import pricing will remain stable for the rest of 1986 and the beginning of 1987.

Glycine imports rose by about 57 percent through August 1986, compared to the same period in 1985. Through August, 1.1 million pounds of glycine entered the US, compared to a little less than 700,000 pounds through August 1985. Japan, the main exporter to the US, has increased US sales to 995,000 pounds this year, up from 628,000 pounds. Importers claim that demand has been healthy, despite the dollar's devaluation.

BHT — PMC Specialties Group, Inc. is increasing its prices for both the technical grade and food grade of BHT. PMC markets the technical grade under the name "CAO-1" and the food grade under the name "CAO-3." The increases are 5c. per pound, effective January 1. A PMC spokesman says that import stabilization is allowing for the increase. BHT's price last increased about two years ago, says the spokesman.

POTASSIUM & SODIUM HYDROXIDE — Mallinckrodt, Inc. recently raised its prices for both potassium hydroxide and sodium hydroxide. Effective November 1, the increases range from 2 to 8 percent, depending on quantity.

New prices for potassium hydroxide, NF pellets, are \$1.33 per pound for a truckload, and \$1.69 per pound for one drum. Prices for the ACS pellets are \$1.49 per pound for a

truckload, and \$1.89 per pound for one drum. Truckload quantities of sodium hydroxide in the form of NF pellets, are \$1.06 per pound, while one drum costs \$1.35 per pound. The ACS pellets cost \$1.09 per pound in truckload quantities, and \$1.38 per pound for one drum.

For both products, truckload quantities

PRICES TRENDLINES

WEEK ENDING NOV. 6, 1986

CHANGES/UP

Ascorbic Acid, \$1 per kilo
B, \$2 per kilo
B, \$2 per kilo
B, \$3 per kilo
D-calcium, \$1 per kilo

CHANGES/DOWN

None

DRUGS INDEX

The Drugs & Fine Chemicals Index reflects the prices of 10 representative materials in this sector and the quantity of each produced in 1985.

Nov. 6, 1986 211.16
Oct. 31, 1986 211.16
Oct. 10, 1986 211.16
Nov. 7, 1985 211.16

Chemical Prices Start on Page 36

are 24,000 pounds, while each drum contains 110 pounds.

According to a Mallinckrodt spokesman, prices are increasing for the first time in about two years, and are doing so now because of rising manufacturer costs. The spokesman estimates current growth between 3 and 6 percent annually.

SORBITES — Mitsui & Company is raising its prices for both potassium sorbate and sorbic acid, effective December 1. Mitsui is the exclusive US distributor for Dancel Chemical Industries, Ltd., and Nippon Gohsei.

Prices for both products will be rising 30c. per pound. Twenty thousand pounds or more will cost \$2.50 per pound, delivered; 10,000 pounds to 19,900 pounds will cost \$2.60 per pound, delivered; 3,000 pounds to 9,900 pounds will cost \$2.70 per pound, delivered; 1,000 pounds to 2,900 pounds will cost \$2.80 per pound, delivered; and less than 1,000 pounds will cost \$2.80 per pound, f.o.b. closest warehouse.

A Mitsui spokesman claims that increased costs from suppliers prompted the increase. Prices for these products last increased in May. Other players are currently examining the increases.

VITAMINS — BASF Wyandotte and Duphar Nutrition are raising their prices for several vitamins, effective immediately.

Both companies are raising their B₆ price

BOTANICAL DRUG IMPORTS: AUGUST

CENSUS BUREAU REPORTS ON SELECTED BOTANICAL DRUGS.

	AUGUST		JULY	
	QUANTITY	\$ VALUE	QUANTITY	\$ VALUE
Agar	241,432	1,431,585	116,242	1,087,368
Balsams, nat. nap.	14,822	88,367	15,084	72,368
nat. styrax	3,120	18,329	43,343	118,962
nat. tol.	3,627	19,207	3,307	18,272
Crude animal glands, organs and parts	6,549	333,882	40,802	80,401
Ginseng roots	199	7,901	3,631	184,488
Ginseng, adv.	35,781	512,831	14,178	287,768
Ginseng, nat.	19,218	481,469	28,483	480,183
Gum, Arabic	785,688	1,682,832	582,704	1,078,989
Gum, Gaur, nat.	1,671,770	806,898	8,889,472	2,911,435
Gum, Locust Bean	388,539	1,852,541	388,173	2,165,803
Gum, Karaya, nat.	70,483	80,248	181,584	141,528
Gum, Tragacanth, nat.	4,410	19,506	832	6,898
Locust root	35,181	34,182	3,308	4,484
Natural crude drugs, bile, other animal excretions	0	2,711	812,898	4,243,730
Natural crude drugs, nat.	841,020	1,888,838	12,484	40,310
Natural adv drugs, animal origin, nat.	4,007	44,680	358,691	1,775,271
Natural adv drugs, nat.	346,580	1,175,609	268,282	1,002,382
Pectin	288,680	1,038,320	268,282	1,002,382
Polymer seed husks	674,818	888,308	957,071	988,740



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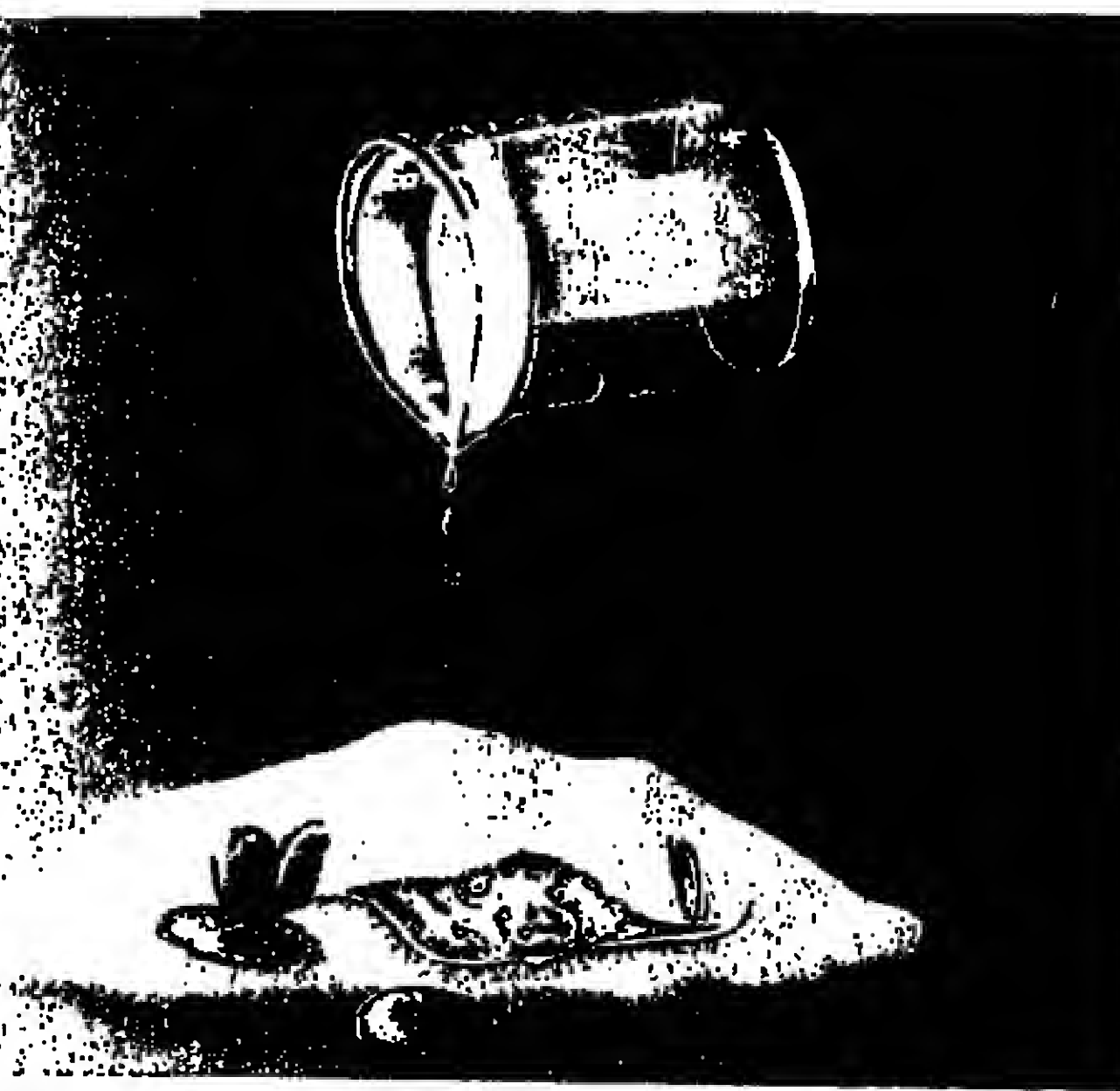
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DRUGS & FINE CHEMS

to \$38 per kilogram and their B₂ price to \$12.50 per kilogram. Additionally, BASF notes the following increases: ascorbic acid and sodium ascorbate, \$11 per kilogram; both forms of B₆, \$33 per kilogram; and B₁₂, \$48.50 per kilogram.

Duphar is also announcing another vitamin increase, effective November 15. Vitamin D₃ resin will cost .0166c. per million units (mu) for 8 kilograms and more, while orders less than 8 kilograms will cost .02c. per mu.

Many of their increases are similar to those announced last week by Hoffmann-La Roche and Takeda USA (CMR, 11/3/86, pg. 22). Currency exchange rates are cited as the major reason for price increases.

CPC Buys Back

Continued from Page 9

capital expenditures in keeping with the new objectives," a spokesman for CPC stated.

By mentioning the grocery products business — which includes "Hellman's" mayonnaise and "Skippy" peanut butter — for particular approbation, CPC encouraged the speculation that it might sell off its corn milling operations — the largest of their kind in the world. CPC is also the leading producer of high-fructose corn syrup and derivatives.

Directors of CPC authorized the repurchase initially of up to 10 million of the company's 48.7 million shares of outstanding common stock.

Since the avowed purpose of the restruc-

turing was to maximize shareholder value rather than to make it possible to buy off Perelman, it is expected that CPC will complete at least the balance of the 10-million share repurchase authorization.

CPC said that while the share buyback will be financed at first through borrowing, the company intends ultimately to eliminate the debt through the disposition of assets resulting from the restructuring program and to retain substantial financial flexibility for future strategic development.

James R. Eiszner, CPC's president and chief executive officer, said that the decision to authorize the repurchase of the WCC shares "was made after considering the prospects based on the investment in the company has made in recent years and the evidence we have in both the immediate and long-run benefits of the restructuring program."

National Distillers Completes Purchase

National Distillers & Chemical Corporation has completed its purchase of Eyr Chemical Company, the petrochemical subsidiary of Enron Corporation. The purchase price was approximately \$570 million, and the assumption of approximately 10 million of industrial revenue bond liability.

NDCC chairman, John Hoyt Stuchlik, stated, "This acquisition signals our commitment to the chemical industry and the NDCC the nation's largest polyethylene producer with an annual capacity of 1.1 million pounds."

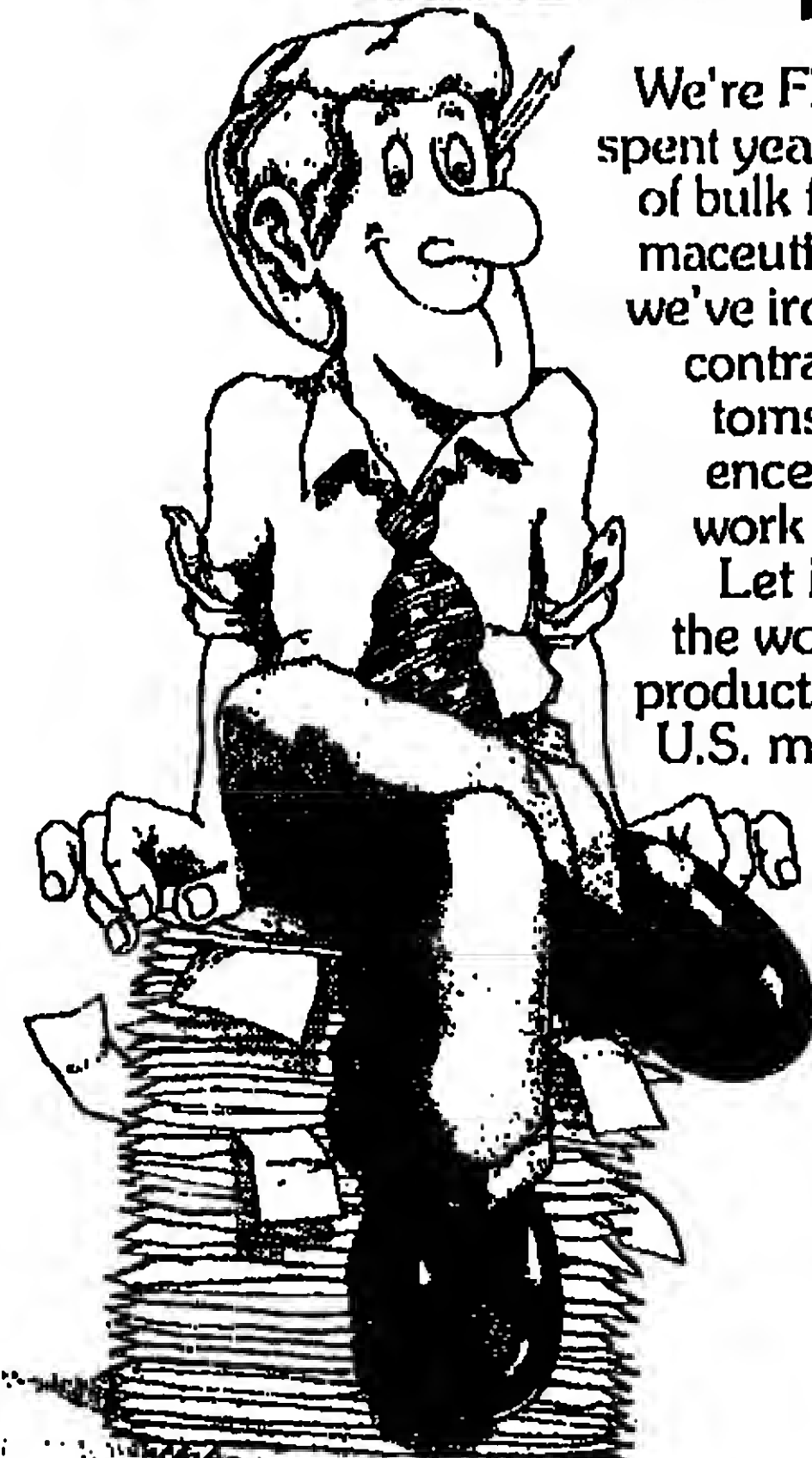
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Alpha Tocopherol

Continued from Page 5

essence, but also from external sources, such as polluted air, cigarette smoke and certain foods. While the minimal exposure to nitrosamines caused by eating or cooking bacon has not in itself been shown to be harmful, the body overall is exposed to numerous toxic insults from various sources over time. "Consequently," Mr. Mergens notes, "anything that can be done to reduce our overall exposure to toxic compounds would certainly be desirable."

Vitamins as "protectors" — A broader significance of the research with bacon, Mr. Mergens says, is that it provides further evidence emphasizing the important antioxidant properties of vitamins such as C and E, a subject of considerable scientific interest regarding cellular protection and health.

Roche began studying the potential roles of vitamins in inhibiting nitrosamines during bacon frying in the early 1970's. "It was known at that time that vitamin C was used in bacon as a curing accelerator," Mr. Mergens explains. "We later learned that vitamin C also partially inhibited the formation of nitrosamines in the lean portion of the meat, but not in the fatty portion."

"Since we knew that alpha tocopherol, or vitamin E, acts as a fat-soluble antioxidant in humans, animals and plants," Mr. Mergens explained, "we investigated its potential to

Inhibit nitrosamine formation in bacon by reducing the oxidation that occurs in the fatty portion of the meat during frying, and it worked very well," he said.

Dow, Monsanto

Continued from Page 9

both by internal development and acquisitions, the latter including a unit from Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., along with acquisitions of MacArthur PLC and Jackson Company, the analyst states.

A strong cash flow should allow the final payment of 1 million UK pounds to be made to ICI in May of next year without recourse to further borrowing, it is stated.

In recommending purchase of Dow's shares, Mabon, Nugent's Mr. Reitzes notes the growing probability that commodity chemical price increases initiated on October 1 will stick.

Mr. Reitzes estimates that part of the proposed price increase will contribute between 60 cents and 75 cents per share to Dow's 1987 earnings.

Mr. Reitzes reaffirms his forecast that Dow's earnings will rise to \$3.85 in 1986 and \$4.75 in 1987, as compared with net operating income of \$2.56 in 1985.

Messrs. Coates and Penny Swales of Barclays de Zoete Wedd expect Dow to earn around \$3.75 in full-year 1988. They note the increasing improvement in commodity chemical operating rates.

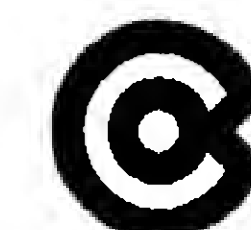
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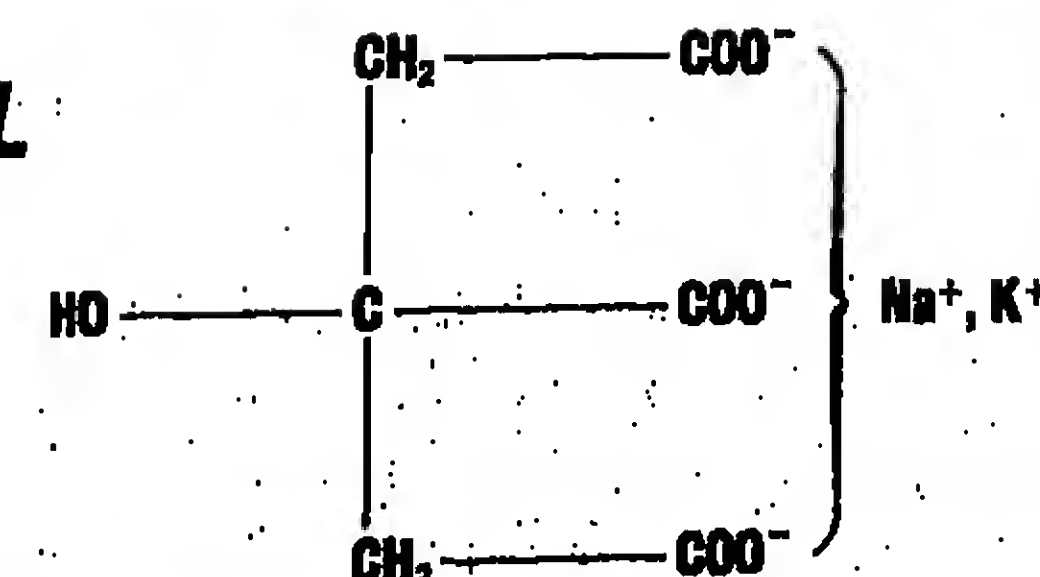
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Hoechst Launches

Continued from Page 3

Celanese spokesman Herb Reed, but Mr. Macomber is expected to depart once the merger is completed. He will walk away with the proceeds from his current holdings in Celanese stock — about 75,000 shares — plus additional compensation.

American Hoechst says the acquisition is being financed through internally generated funds and private borrowings. While analysts do not foresee Hoechst selling off large chunks of Celanese to pay for the purchase, it is anticipated that some assets might be sold.

Lee Ravitz, chemical analyst at Salomon Brothers, says there is "no question" that Hoechst will sell off some Celanese assets, but he does not look for any "fire sales."

Analysts speculate that some commodity lines, such as methanol and formaldehyde, might be sold. Also mentioned is Celanese's 57 percent equity stake in Celanese Canada and its methanol project in Saudi Arabia. Last year, Celanese took a \$21 million write-down of the value of its methanol venture in Saudi Arabia. The company also placed its Clear Lake, Tex., methanol plant on standby.

Commenting on the proposed merger, Mr. Macomber said last week that "it provides both companies with an unprecedented opportunity to accelerate and expand their growth in world markets." Celanese, he said, "gains access to new technologies, research and development expertise and new product lines."

Dieter zur Loye, president and chief executive of American Hoechst, observed that the two firms "practice complementary categories of chemistry which fit smoothly together."

The Hoechst subsidiary posted sales last year of \$1.7 billion, with fibers and film accounting for \$623 million of the total, followed by specialties (\$422 million), petrochemicals and plastics (\$318 million) and health-care and the company's Agri-Vet unit (\$333 million combined).

Celanese reported sales last year of approximately \$3 billion, with fibers account-

ing for roughly half of total sales, followed by chemicals and specialty products.

Hoechst AG recorded world sales of \$10 billion in 1985 and \$8.8 billion in the first half of this year. The company is approximately 24 percent-owned by Kuwait.

Following the merger announcement last week, Standard & Poor's affirmed its "A" commercial paper rating for Hoechst Corporation, noting that the parent company in Germany has "built sufficient debt capacity over the past several years to make a large acquisition without sacrificing credit quality." Standard & Poor's also said the "maturity and cyclical" nature of Celanese's commodity business "poses less of a weakness in the context of Hoechst's global chemical business."

S&P put Celanese's various debt ratings in its "Credit Watch," which means the ratings may be raised, lowered or affirmed.

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Animal Drugs Set for Review

An international committee of veterinary drug experts has recommended review of several commonly used livestock drugs to establish international agreement on the safety of residues from the drugs in food products, according to a USDA official.

"The Codex Committee on Residues of Veterinary Drugs in Food has established a list of seven animal drugs for which the committee recommends international scientific review in order to reach agreement on allowable levels of residues from the drugs in food," said Lester M. Crawford, associate administrator of USDA's Food Safety Inspection Service and chairman of the committee. "The list includes growth-promoting hormones, the antibiotic chloramphenicol, sulfa drugs and four other classes of drugs."

Mr. Crawford said that, in compiling the list, the Codex Committee considered any substance administered to agricultural animals, including hormones and externally applied pesticides, that could leave a residue in food products such as meat, milk, eggs or fish. He said the initial list includes the seven substances which the committee believes deserve top priority, and that the committee may recommend other drugs for review at a later date.

The Codex Committee on Residues of Veterinary Drugs in Food is a new committee established by the Codex Alimentarius Commission, an international group of experts who work toward the adoption of common international food standards to protect consumers and promote fair trade.

The Codex Committee held its first meeting, attended by 175 representatives from 40 countries and 10 international organizations, last week at the US State Department. Both

the commission and the committee are supported and funded by the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Health Organization and participating nations.

Mr. Crawford said the development of the committee's list is a "significant" first step toward international agreement on veterinary drug issues, including the establishing of common allowable levels of veterinary drug residues in food. Currently, there exist wide variations among countries in animal drugs allowed and in the maximum residues permitted.

"Because of advances in science, we can now detect substances that are present in food in parts per billion or even parts per trillion in some cases," Mr. Crawford said.

"Unfortunately, some countries use this capability to prohibit the use of certain drugs whose residues can be detected but are not likely to be harmful, while other countries may allow the entry of products containing residues of substances almost universally viewed as unsafe. There is a great need for international standardization," he said.

Centocor Plans New Partnership

Centocor, Inc., Malvern, Pa., says it plans to form a research and development limited partnership to fund the development and clinical testing of a therapeutic product for the treatment of hospital-based gram negative infections and three cancer imaging products.

The partnership intends to fund the development of these products with the private placement of approximately \$50 million of limited partnership interests to selected qualified investors. In connection with the offering of the limited partnership interests, Centocor will issue warrants to purchase approximately 1.7 million shares of Centocor Common Stock.

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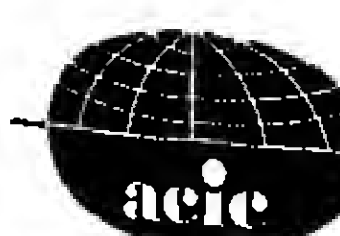
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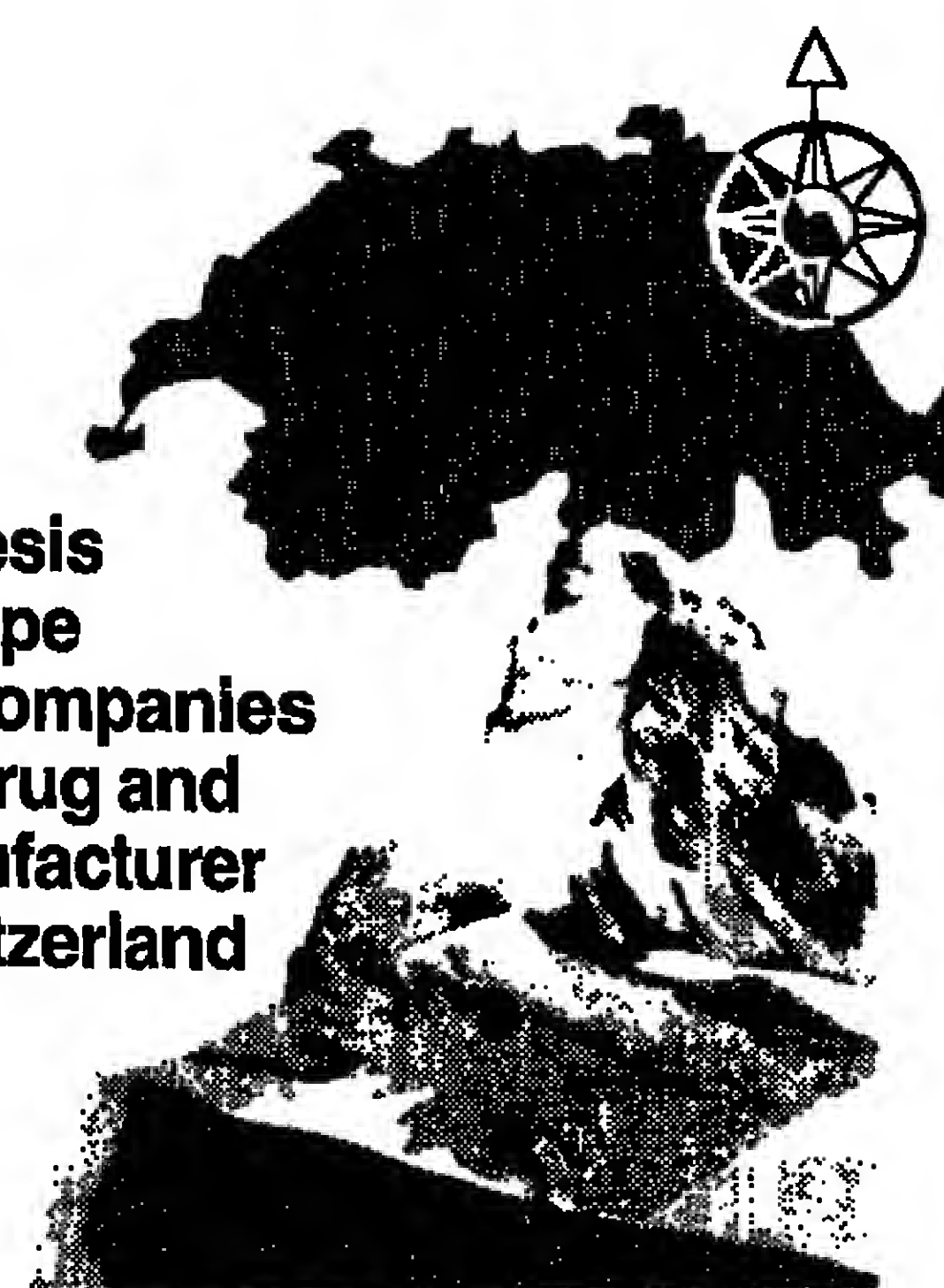
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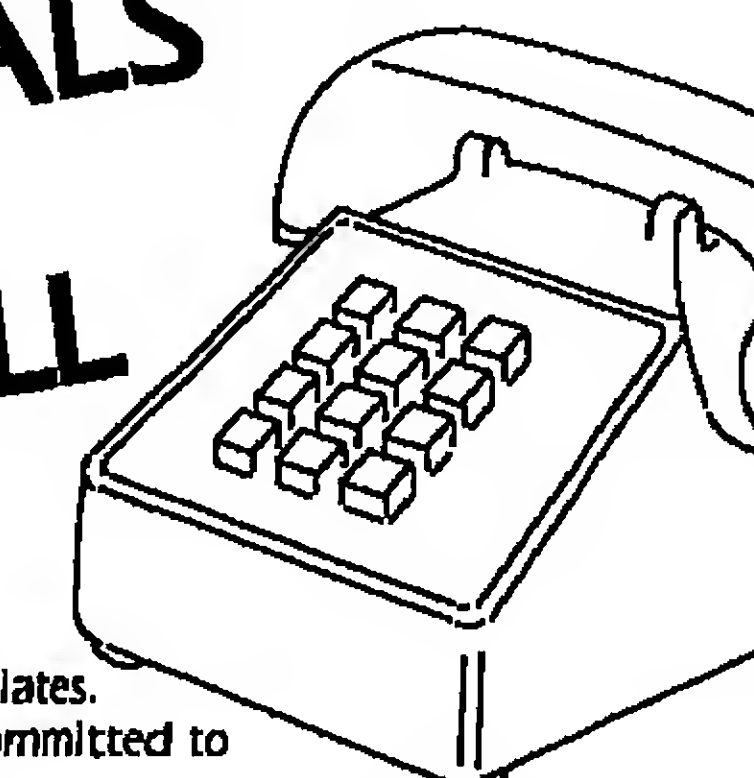


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Avery Raises \$1-Billion-Plus For Acquisition

Avery Incorporated, a diversified manufacturer headquartered in New York, has raised more than \$1 billion through a private placement of debt and equity securities to finance its previously announced acquisition of Uniroyal Chemical Company.

As a result of the transactions, Triangle Industries, Inc., which previously owned about 20 percent of Avery's shares, will have a total participation of 45 percent in Avery's common stock, but Avery will not be a subsidiary of Triangle and the latter will have no responsibility for the liabilities of Avery and its subsidiaries.

In the first step, Triangle made a further equity investment in Avery of \$75 million in the form of preferred stock, plus warrants to purchase 40 million additional shares of Avery common stock at \$1.875 per share.

In addition, Avery issued \$100 million principal amount of 10 percent convertible subordinated debentures due 1996 which are convertible into Avery common stock at \$3.25 per share.

Uniroyal Chemical Holding Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Avery, issued \$350 million principal amount of 12.25 percent subordinated notes due 1996.

Uniroyal Chemical Acquisition Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of Uniroyal Chemical Holding, issued \$210 million principal amount of 11.5 percent subordinated notes due 1995 and \$350 million principal amount of increasing rate senior notes due 1988 bearing an initial annual interest rate of 9 percent.

In addition, Avery issued warrants to purchase 12 million shares of Avery common at \$2.50 per share to Drexel Burnham Lambert Incorporated, which acted as advisors to Avery in connection with the acquisition of Uniroyal Chemical and the related financing. Avery intends to seek shareholder ap-

proval to increase its authorized capitalization, from 15 million common shares currently to at least 150 million.

As a result of this financing, Uniroyal Chemical Holding has approximately \$150 million in excess cash to be used for general corporate purposes, including possible future acquisitions. Also, it is expected that the \$150 million of increasing rate senior notes will be financed in the near future with a bank loan or through another private placement of debt securities.

Huls Markets IPDI In Bulk to the US

Huls, the West German chemical manufacturer, recently made its first bulk shipment of isophorone diisocyanate (IPDI) from Germany to the US.

The company has manufactured the material in Europe for 30 years and is the sole supplier of IPDI in the world.

IPDI is used in the synthesis of light-colored and weather-resistant polyurethane coating systems. Applications include corrosion and high-solids two-component paint and lacquers, solvent-free PU compounds and coatings, powder coatings, solvent-borne blocked PU systems for baking enamels and physically drying PU resins for coating flexible substrates.

Oils Meeting Set for November

The tenth International Congress of Essential Oils, Fragrances and Flavors will be held next week in Washington, DC from November 16 through November 20. Participants from every major producing area across the globe will convene, including shippers, processors and consumers.

"This meeting will permit a close change of information on usage, cost, and production on the other," says Kirkell, member of the planning and budget committees for the Congress.

The Congress of Essential Oils, Fragrances and Flavors meets every two years. The last two were held in London and Japan.

PERFUMES & FLAVORINGS

Spearmint Market Weakening From Imports And Oversupply

Chinese 80 percent carvonespearmint oil dropped 10 cents per kilo last week from \$10.10 to \$10 per kilo, cost and freight insured, New York. The decline signaled an oversupply situation, according to industry sources, that could affect prices through most of 1987.

"The Chinese generate enormous amounts of material," says an essential oils importer. "They are forever looking for an expanding market." Though the usages for spearmint oil are slowly expanding in line with consumption of such items as soaps and toothpastes, he adds, it remains a very limited market.

The Chinese compete with the domestic US spearmint growers for a large but saturated market. Prices for the Chinese 80 percent, a higher quality, redistilled version of the 80 percent but with fewer terpenes and more carvone, undersell the US Far West Native spearmint oil on the spot market by about \$1 per pound. The two materials don't compete head to head for most applications, says an essential oils broker, but they do when slight flavor differentials may not be noticed.

An essential oils dealer emphasizes that the Chinese prices have been coming down for some time: "The shipping prices have eased more than \$2 per kilo over the last year, down from \$12 to \$12.50 per kilo."

US producers look for prices of all domestic spearmint oils to weaken. One of the primary reasons for the outlook is an oversupply situation. "There is still a tremendous amount of carryover from last year," says a US spearmint grower. "This year's crop is an excellent yield, probably record setting. Growers have been reporting as high as 2,000 pounds per acre from first and second cuttings."

FEDERAL MARKETING ORDER
Another important factor in the US spearmint pricing outlook is the Federal Marketing Order that has been in place since 1981. Under the order, a producer is given an allotment certificate enabling him to sell only the quantities specified. "The problem is that all excess oil put on the market goes into a non-saleable reserve pool," the US grower says. "Now buyers are holding off until the price drops; they know the oil is there."

"The purpose of the Federal Marketing Order was to maintain stable supply and strong pricing," says one source. "That succeeded and since 1981 we've had high prices, but now the supply is overwhelming the market."

Another problem that has arisen since the institution of the Federal Marketing Order has been the marketing of the allotments themselves. "Larger producers have been buying and selling the permits involved; a whole market has evolved from thin air," says a US producer. Though this maneuvering has been constant, he stresses, the major hurdle is the ever-growing reserve pool. Sources speculate that the only way prices

could firm in 1987 for the US spearmint oil would be for growers to take large amounts of acreage out of production. "No one is bowing out as of yet," says a grower, "especially when it's so difficult to get the crop to mature in the first place."

ESSENTIAL OILS

FENNEL OIL — Indian fennel oil prices jumped over \$8 per kilo last week on the heels of a price increase for the raw material.

PRICES TRENDLINES

WEEK ENDING NOV. 7, 1986

CHANGES/UP

Anise seed, Turkish Redcleaned, 2c. per lb.
Balsam Copaiba oil, 20c. per kilo
Cassia, Indonesian, 2-10c. per lb.
Cloves, futures, 10c. per lb.
Cumin oil, \$8 per lb.
Cumin seed, futures, 4c. per lb.
Dill seed, Indian, 5-7c. per lb.
Dill weed oil, 50c. per lb.
Lemon grass, Indian, 15c. per kilo
Rosemary, 2.5c. per lb.
Savory, French, 4c. per lb.
Tarragon, French FAQ, 20c. per lb.
Turmeric, Alleppey FAQ, 2c. per lb.
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, \$11 per lb.

CHANGES/DOWN

Cassia oil, Chinese, 75c. per lb.
Cardamoms, Indian bleached, 10c. per lb.
Clove bud oil, Madagascar, \$1 per kilo
Cumin seed, Turkish, 2c. per lb.
Fennel seed, Indian Redcleaned, 2c. per lb.
Limes cubana oil, 10c. per kilo
Mustard seed, US & Canadian, 1-2c. per lb.
Orange oils, 5c. per lb.
Rosemary oil, Tunisian, \$1 per kilo
Spearmint oil, Chinese 80%, 10c. per kilo
Vetiver oil, Java, \$1 per kilo

PERFUMES INDEX

The Perfumes & Flavorings Index reflects the prices of 11 representative materials in this sector and the quantity of each supplied in 1985.

Nov. 7, 1986 71.00
Oct. 31, 1986 71.00
Sept. 26, 1986 71.00
Nov. 8, 1985 71.00

Chemical Prices Start on Page 36

Quotes for Indian fennel oil f.o.b. India ranged from \$21 to \$22 per kilo.

"It is a very small item," says an essential oils importer, "no more than 4 to 6 tons are imported every year." Given its size and restricted flavoring applications — only those usages that require the anise oil-type flavor — any substantial fluctuation at point of origin can affect shipping prices.

Another fennel on the market is the Spanish fennel bitter but its applications are so specialized, sources report, that the Indian fennel market doesn't affect its pricing.

GINGER OIL — The ginger oil market turned around in the past two weeks from an oversupply situation caused by large carry-

PERFUME & FLAVOR IMPORTS: AUGUST

CENSUS BUREAU REPORTS ON THE KEY AROMA CHEMICALS

	AUG. '86	JULY '86	YR to Date '86	AUG. '85
Benzyl Acetate	171,737	122,136	964,892	122,578
Citronellol	3,306	27,846	45,275	6,484
Citral	13,889	—	72,016	7,355
Civet	1,485	33,286	124,878	23,000
Citronellal	3,732	2,378	25,282	374
Geraniol	83,334	80,196	304,002	32,168
Geranyl Acetate	33,269	25,996	200,047	11,377
Hydroxycitronellal	13,343	—	76,024	441
Hydroxycitronellol	22,886	66,815	211,533	20,000
Isoborneol	4,798	38,658	285,265	440
Linalool	480	2,300	19,658	1,974
Linalyl Acetate	51,483	37,170	488,858	37,610
Nerol	132,113	144,403	738,843	—
Nerolidol	123,687	219,252	1,883,826	—
Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol	122,180	132,983	784,031	101,853
Phenylpropyl Alcohol	183,334	145,892	1,072,959	110,773
Ylang Ylang	90,988	168,996	1,140,714	50,505
Ylang Ylang Absolute	15	—	2,921	607
Ylang Ylang Oil	210,273	369,198	2,244,129	368,576

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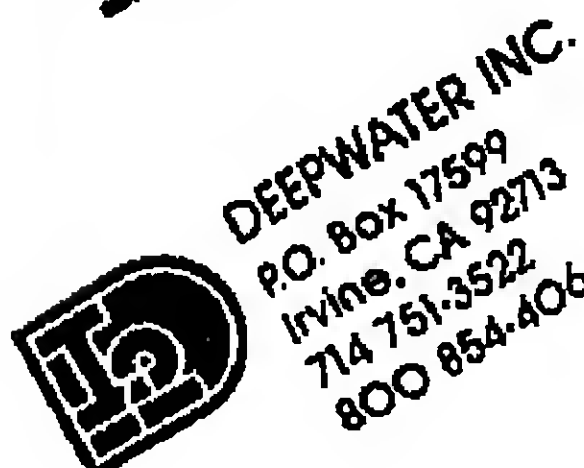
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overs from 1985 to supply tightness with Indian ginger crops expected to be smaller than usual. Spot prices firmed \$6 to \$30 per pound in the past two weeks for Indian ginger oil. Chinese ginger oil prices have remained at \$23 to \$24 on the spot market but are expected to increase.

"The farmers didn't plant near as much as we thought they would," says one essential oils broker. "Rather than take a chance on the prices that they considered low, they changed to other crops altogether." Demand has been steady for ginger oil (CMR, 10/20/86, pg. 34), leading sources to anticipate further price increases. Estimates on the size of the 1986 India ginger crop range as low as half of the total 1985 production.

SEEDS AND SPICES

CASSIA — Prices for cassia continue to

climb as dealers try unsuccessfully to obtain material from Indonesia. The "market board" will not make any offers until November 12, forcing prices on the limited amount of available cassia to firm. "We're trying to buy merchandise," says one spice broker. "But they're keeping us in the dark."

Spot prices for Indonesian "A" 3.5/4.0s increased from \$1.08 to \$1.10 per pound, \$1.15 to \$1.20 per pound. Other Korat grades increased 2c. to 4c. per pound. The futures market responded similarly, up 2c. to 6c. per pound for cassia delivered from January through April, 1987.

Another broker says price firming in the past three weeks was in anticipation of a "single selling system" rather than the product scarcity or increased demand. The system will not allow buyers to choose the shippers they wish to patronize. Buyers have been scrambling to get as much cassia as they can before the system was instituted.

He adds that smaller Indonesian shippers and newcomers to the international market stand to benefit a great deal by securing large orders that wouldn't otherwise have been placed with them. But problems arise when an outfit doesn't have the personnel or facilities to guarantee the product will meet US sanitary requirements.

Sources predict that the "marketing board" will set a floor price on November 12 and "gradually try to increase cassia prices throughout 1987, testing whatever the market will bear." Until actual offers are made, emphasizes one source, prices reflect the material on hand, and that is changing rapidly.

EPA Standards Limit Emissions

Environmental Protection Agency has set final standards under the Clean Air Act limiting emissions of particulate matter and oxides of nitrogen from industrial steam generating boilers.

The new standards are expected to reduce emissions of particulate matter (PM) smoke and soot, by approximately 20 tons per year nationally. Oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) emissions would drop by approximately 25,000 tons per year.

These represent about a 40 percent reduction in the growth of PM and about a 10 percent reduction in the growth of NO_x emissions from new steam generating units covered by these standards.

The rules apply primarily to industrial boilers, but include the largest institutional and commercial steam generating units and the smallest utility boilers.

Next to utilities, these steam generating units are the largest stationary sources of PM and NO_x emissions on a national basis. The rules require all new units with over 100 million Btu/hr capacity to meet the stringent standards.

EPA initially adopted standards of performance limiting PM, NO_x, and sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emissions from fossil-fuel-fired boilers in 1971. Those rules applied only to the largest industrial boilers and utility boilers (greater than 250 million Btu/hr).

The agency revised the standards applying to electric utility boilers in 1979 and proposed new standards for PM and NO_x emissions from units greater than 100 million Btu/hr in June 1984. In June 1986, the agency proposed new limits requiring SO₂ reductions for boilers larger than 100 million Btu/hr. These rules finalize the June 1984 PM and NO_x proposal.

EPA estimates the national cost of the standards will be about \$38 million in the fifth year. This represents an increase of less than one percent over baseline in the annualized costs associated with the operation of new industrial, commercial or institutional steam generating units. The incremental costs of reducing the particulate matter under this rule are about \$1,100 per unit of particulate matter and about \$400 per unit of oxides of nitrogen.

Under civil suit brought by the Sierra Club and the Natural Resources Defense Fund, the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York ordered EPA to meet PM and NO_x standards by November 1986.

COATINGS & PLASTICS

Recycled PET, Plastics Establish Growing Base

Recycled plastics are slowly establishing an identity in the market. Currently, all major plastics, particularly polyethylene terephthalate, polypropylene, high density polyethylene and nylon are being recycled and resold. Not only are larger plastics producers recycling their own material for resale, but small companies specializing in plastics recycling are now marketing recycled materials to molders, extruders and plastics compounders; some are developing their own lines of finished products.

According to John Molloy, of the Plastics Bottle Institute, a division of SPI, these companies specialize in PET recycling; they buy soft drink bottles, grind, clean and recycle them into flaked PET, which they then sell to molders or make into finished sheet.

Various sources describe the market for recycled PET as ranging from 100 million to 130 million pounds per year; merchant markets for recycled nylon, PE and PVC are much smaller; sources relate that they are still in the developmental stages, and at present their size cannot be determined.

Of the twenty companies currently involved in the recycled PET business, the three largest are Nycorn Industries, Cl., Wellman Industries Inc., S.C., and St. Jude Polymer Inc., Pa.

PET IS FOCUS

Steve Babinechak, president of St. Jude Polymer, reports that his firm concentrates on PET soft drink bottle recycling, although they also recycle base-cup HDPE. The company sells over 10 million pounds of recycled PET per year, and about 2 million pounds of HDPE, he says. It makes the recycled PET into crystal and solid state polymerized pellets, which are sold for 35 to 40 cents per pound; these are made into materials used primarily in engineering plastics applications, and as metal in packaging applications.

The company has been in business for 9 years; currently it faces stiff competition from a major manufacturer of virgin PET, which is said to be selling less expensive material.

Despite these setbacks, Mr. Babinechak is confident of future success and continued annual growth, mostly through new finished plastics applications. He reports that the company will be starting a joint venture with a New England firm, to be announced in the first quarter 1987.

In the research and development area, St. Jude is working on pilot recycling projects with the Coca Cola Bottling Company, involving EVAL and PVDC coatings. Although the firm is now capable of recycling these materials, it is not yet doing so on a commercial basis.

To meet anticipated future growth, the company plans to double its PET recycling capacity to 20 million pounds by June of 1987.

A spokesman for Wellman Industries Inc.

reports that his firm recycles both nylon and PET for use in polyester fiberfill; it also extrudes its own recycled plastic material.

There is said to be considerable overcapacity in the recycled plastics market, as these and other growing companies wait for new applications to develop. This is especially pronounced in the green bottle resin area; sources relate that a substantial amount of this material is being stored in hope that future uses for it will emerge. Recyclers are pinning their hopes on extruded sheets, reinforced injection molding, and filled polyester resin products.

The Plastics Recycling Foundation, an independent non-profit organization founded last year, works with recyclers, packaging manufacturers and bottlers to develop new markets for various recycled plastics. The

PRICES TRENDLINES

WEEK ENDING NOV. 7, 1986

CHANGES/UP

None

CHANGES/DOWN

None

COATINGS INDEX

The Coatings & Plastics Index reflects the prices of 13 representative materials in this sector and the quantity of each produced in 1985.

Nov. 7, 1986	306.4
Oct. 31, 1986	306.4
Oct. 10, 1986	306.4
Nov. 8, 1985	306.4

Chemical Prices Start on Page 38

group, which currently consists of 26 plastics producers, packaged goods companies, soft drink companies, recyclers and others, is funded by state and Federal agencies in New Jersey, Ohio and Michigan.

The Foundation established a Plastics Recycling Institute at Rutgers University in New Jersey last year, which has been certified as an Industry/University Cooperative Research Center of the National Science Foundation. Its pilot plant at Rutgers, so far the main focus of the Foundation is said to be operating at demonstration rate of 600 pounds per hour, with 99.5 percent purity levels.

The Foundation has established similar but smaller projects at the New Jersey Institute of Technology, Michigan State University and Toledo University, with projects ranging from research into recycling HDPE milk bottles to market development programs.

Working closely with recycling companies, the Foundation operates an extensive technical data base; it is researching to improve plastics recycling, and to demonstrate

Continued on Page 33.

PLASTIC RESIN SALES & OUTPUT: AUGUST

SPI'S COMMITTEE ON RESIN STATISTICS REPORTS.

	SALES AND USE (1,000 LBS.)		PRODUCTION (1,000 LBS.)	
	1985	1986	1985	1986
THERMOSETTING RESINS:				
Epoxy resins (unmodified)	30,728	31,893	31,289	34,006
Urethane resins	103,834	94,245	105,067	95,193
Phenolic and other hard resin	102,021	103,321	104,770	102,748
Aluminum resins	228,354	221,217	228,519	218,739
Thermoplastic resins	15,062	16,691	18,025	18,995
THERMOPLASTIC RESINS:				
Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene (ABS)	86,331	81,830	89,870	94,488
Polyvinyl alcohol	12,480	12,480	12,480	12,480
Polyvinyl chloride	613,385	595,469	588,242	621,367
Polyethylene (density above 0.940)	627,742	692,485	631,833	647,194
Polyethylene (density below 0.940)	787,268	727,623	710,921	742,722
Polypropylene	813,037	439,858	485,730	436,078
Styrene-acrylonitrile (SAN)	7,435	7,435	7,435	7,435
Polyethylene (total)	361,828	340,179	377,487	333,670

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HEAVY & AG CHEMICALS

PVS Announces Sulfuric Hike In Depressed Chicago Market

In an attempt to firm up prices in the depressed Chicago-area market, PVS Chemical Inc. has announced an increase in off-list prices for sulfuric acid. The hike is for shipments from its Chicago, Ill., plant and is effective January 1, 1987, or as contracts allow.

The new price for 66 degree Baume acid will increase by \$5 per ton, 66 degree Baume basis, not to exceed current schedule of \$64.50 per ton.

The price of 80 degree Baume and 98 percent acid will increase by \$5.35 per ton, 100 percent basis, not to exceed schedule of \$79.25 per ton.

In addition, all grades of oleum will increase by \$5.35 per ton, 100 percent basis, not to exceed schedule of \$82.25 per ton, 100 percent basis.

Major suppliers in the area include C-I-L, which markets Canadian acid, Stauffer Chemicals, which produces in Hammond, Ind., and to a lesser extent, E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., which produces in Ohio and markets some Southwest smelter acid.

Sources say that prices have been stable for some time, but at levels that most consider to be unsatisfactory.

"Sulfuric acid producers are not making a great deal of money in that area," says one observer. Selling prices for large buyers are quoted in the \$62-to-\$65 per ton range, 100 percent basis, f.o.b. plant, considerably below list levels.

COST DRIVEN INCREASE

Most concede that if an increase is successful, it will be production cost, rather than supply-demand, driven. Raw material sulfur prices have increased moderately over the course of the year, while sulfuric acid prices have stayed flat, or declined.

On the other hand, observers say that the Midwest, with Chicago being no exception, is amply supplied. St. Joe's Herculanum, Mo., smelter acid plant is in the process of starting up, having been down since May. The company's presence in Chicago is minimal, however.

Asarco closed its Columbus, Ohio, zinc smelter early this year, but has been supplying that terminal from its El Paso, Tex., smelter.

The area's last significant plant closure was Du Pont's late-1984 East Chicago shutdown. Since then, Midwest demand has been relatively flat, while area producers continue to lose the fight against smelter acid imports from Canada.

According to Bureau of Census, through September 1986, 390 tons of sulfuric acid have entered the US from Canada, as opposed to 324,776 tons for the same period last year.

At the same time, says Department of Commerce, production in the Midwest has declined. Through August, 381,082 tons were produced in Illinois, a decline of 12 percent from the same period last year. Similarly, 234,952 tons were produced in Ohio through August, a decline of over 11 percent.

Sources now say that any increase in the area is likely to depend on the support of

C-I-L. C-I-L is aware of the announcement but at present has no comment on its plans.

BASES & SALTS

CHLORINE — Effective immediately for spot customers and as contract terms allow, Pennwalt is increasing the price of bulk chlorine by \$20 per ton, not to exceed \$195 per ton for shipments from either Portland, Ore. or Tacoma, Wash.

Pennwalt is also increasing prices for its

PRICES TRENDLINES

WEEK ENDING NOV. 7, 1986

CHANGES/UP

None

CHANGES/DOWN

None

HEAVY & AG INDEX

The Heavy & Ag Chemicals Index reflects the prices of 18 representative materials in this sector and the quantity of each produced in 1985.

Nov. 7, 1986 113.00
Oct. 31, 1986 113.00
Oct. 10, 1986 113.00
Nov. 8, 1985 113.00

Chemical Prices Start on Page 38

containers by 1c. per pound and chlorine cylinders by 1 1/4c. per pound (5c. per pound for cylinders in Montana).

New list prices follow for ton containers more than 75 tons per year, 18c. per pound; between 45 and 74 tons per year, 18 1/2c. per pound; between 20 and 44 tons per year, 17 1/2c. per pound; between 11 and 19 tons per year, 18 1/2c. per pound; and between 1 and 10 tons per year, 22 1/4c. per pound.

New list prices for chlorine cylinders (not toner-owned) are: f.o.b. seller's plant, 18c. per pound; f.o.b. seller's plant, Portland, Tacoma, 28c. per pound; f.o.b. metropolitan areas, 32c. per pound; statewide delivered cylinders for Washington and Oregon, 34c. per pound; for Idaho, 40c. per pound; for Montana, west of the Continental Divide, 50c. per pound; for Montana, east of the Continental Divide, 51 1/2c. per pound; for Wyoming, 51 1/2c. per pound; for Alaska, Hawaii, 51 1/2c. per pound; for other off-shore destinations, 34c. per pound; and for Northern California, 40c. per pound.

Observers note the bulk chlorine increase is coming at an unusual time, as most chemical prices are down. A quarterly business report shows a decline in chemical prices. The Northwest pulp and paper business is said to be doing especially well this year, however, and chlorine supplies in that market are called tight.

One source says that the increase on chlorine in one ton containers and cylinders is a similar hike announced by Canadian chlorine repackagers earlier this year. **SULFUR DIOXIDE** — Surveyed suppliers of sulfur dioxide agree that the price is

FERTILIZER CHEMICAL OUTPUT: AUGUST

CENSUS BUREAU NUMBERS IN SHORT TONS ON KEY FERTILIZERS.

	AUGUST	JULY	AUGUST '85
Ammonia, syn., anhyd.	1,007,432	1,007,919	1,201,000
Ammonium nitrate	377,198	377,739	377,000
Ammonium nitrate/urea solutions	152,230	144,812	154,000
Monammonium phosphates	73,083	68,226	73,000
Other ammonium phosphates	64,710	60,171	64,000
Ammonium sulfate	166,926	166,909	166,000
Diammonium phosphate	714,739	714,490	714,000
Nitric acid	451,531	451,070	451,000
Phosphoric acid	705,754	705,491	705,000
Sulfuric acid	2,877,128	2,877,128	2,877,000
Superphosphate, concentrated	205,226	205,226	205,000
Superphosphate, normal & enriched	35,445	35,445	35,000
Superphosphate and other phosphate fert.	1,083,516	1,083,516	1,083,000
Urea	472,506	472,506	472,000

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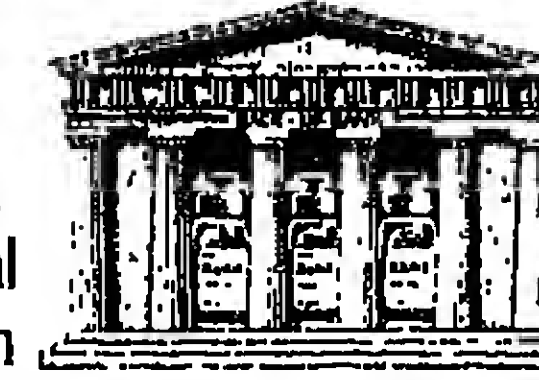
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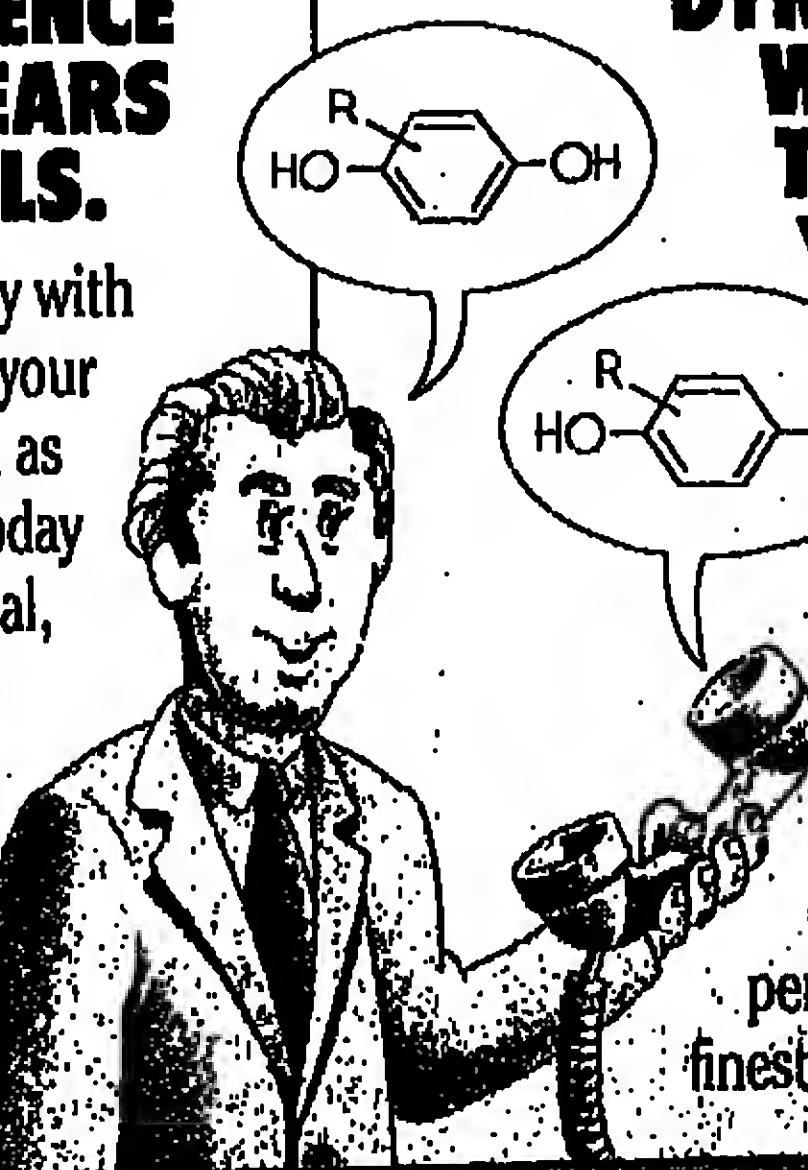
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COATINGS & PLASTICS

Continued from Page 29

state-of-the-art developments in recycling technology to interested companies.

Wayne Pearson, executive director of the Institute, hopes that recycled plastics markets will grow by as much as 10 percent per year through 1990, partly as a result of the Institute's work.

PRIME PIGMENTS

TITANIUM DIOXIDE — Producers say that October's price increases have been fully implemented; selling prices for rutile grades now range from 80c. per pound to 84c. per pound, and those for anatase from 77c. per pound to 80c. per pound. Discount prices are at or near list, producers say.

Supply and demand for ores is said to be in balance, but rutile is currently in short supply, and prices have increased to between \$400 and \$500 per ton, on spot basis. Producers are said to be upgrading ilmenite and Canadian slags, which contain less titanium than rutile ores, whenever practical, to use in place of rutile.

New sources of ore are not yet operational, producers say.

Total domestic demand is expected to reach between 930,000 tons and 970,000 tons this year. One producer, placing the figure at 930,000 tons, explains that coatings will capture 50 percent of the total.

PLASTICS MATERIALS

POLYPROPYLENE — Producers report that October's 2c. and 3c. per pound price hikes are definitely on track so far, and prices are firming across the board, although individual contract terms may be slowing the process in certain market segments. Although current average selling prices do not reflect the full increase, producers expect to see the total amount, contract terms permitting, by the end of the month.

General purpose homopolymer grades currently sell for 30c. per pound to 34c. per pound, while copolymers are priced over 40c. per pound, depending on grade.

Demand has been going strong since early this summer, with a particularly healthy export market pushing overall growth. Through August, export levels rose 28 percent over last year's volumes, while the do-

mestic market grew 5 percent, for overall market growth of 9 percent. Preliminary SPI figures for September show overall market growth of 10 percent, with production up almost 12 percent over last year's levels. Producers report that demand for October, based on advanced customer bookings, is showing an even higher growth rate.

Supplies are still tight, with producers using almost all available capacity; the average utilization rate is in the high nineties. Inventories have been drawn down significantly since September, when they stood at 30- to 35-day levels; currently, they stand between 25 and 30 days.

With surging demand, all producers report that they are planning debottlenecking projects. Elmont USA Inc. has just brought 2 new "Spheripol" process plants onstream in Bayport, Tex. and Lake Charles, La. By the end of this quarter, the company plans to restart idled capacity.

POLYSTYRENE — Other major producers of polystyrene have followed American Petrofina's move to raise prices for the plastic, although they have posted later effective dates.

Two weeks ago, Huntsman Chemical Company announced that it would raise prices for crystal and impact grades by 3c. per pound, and those for pre-colored specialty grades by 2c. per pound.

Last week, Dow Chemical Company, followed with similar price increases also to be effective December 1.

Petrofina's increase was slated for November 1. Given the delayed response by other producers, a spokesman says the firm may have to adjust the effective date to reflect competitive market conditions.

Demand for the polymer has been strong this year. Through August, year-to-date sales and production both rose by over 8 percent above last year's volumes. September demand was even higher, with preliminary figures from SPI showing sales up 9 percent and production up 8 percent over 1985 levels.

Producers describe high capacity utilization rates and low inventory levels.

Although all producers are planning future expansions, nothing definite has yet been announced. Polysar Inc. completed its purchase of Monsanto Company's polystyrene business in late September. The new acquisition will boost its production capacity to 860 million pounds per year, making Polysar one of the 3 leading polystyrene producers in North America.

PLASTICS ADDITIVES

METALLIC STEARATES — Producers feel that metallic stearate prices may finally start to firm, following recent increases in tallow and stearic acid prices.

So far, tallow prices have moved up 2 1/2 c. per pound since July, with stearic acid prices following. Prices for stearates have been depressed this year; from April through July, they fell between 5c. and 6c. per pound.

Overcapacity and competitive discounting are still market norms, producers say; selling prices for some calcium stearates (specifically, those involved in PVC compounding) are currently as low as half the list price.

HEAVY CHEMICALS

creases announced throughout September have held.

Stauffer Chemical Company initiated the price increase, raising sulfur dioxide by \$10 per ton, to \$230. Several companies followed. Cominco America Inc. also raised its price, to \$150 per ton, f.o.b. Trail, British Columbia.

"As far as I know, (the increase) has held. I'm not aware of any move to take it off," says one source. Another source claims the increase is "holding very well."

Because of contractual terms, the increase has not yet affected all purchasers. For example, says one source, customers with 30-day price protection were not affected, and won't be until new contracts are written next quarter.

"It's not uncommon for there to be some loose ends to be tied up," notes a source. He adds this is especially common when a product's price has not risen for a long time. Sulfur dioxide's price had last increased in late 1981, according to those surveyed.

METALS & MINERALS

LEAD — Lead's price continues to increase, because of increased battery production and a general supply shortage.

One producer recently established a price of 27 1/4 c. per pound, while another reportedly carries a price between 26 1/4 and 27c. per pound. One month ago, lead's price was 24 1/4 c. per pound, and was as low as 21c. per pound at the end of summer.

One reason for the shortage, according to a source, has been a strike at Broken Hill, based in Australia. The strike was recently settled, but the source notes the company will take a while to resume full operations. The strike lasted about five months.

Lead stocks on the London Metal Exchange have dropped significantly, the source continues. Current lead stocks total 19,075 metric tons. The total was about 50,000 metric tons in the middle of May.

Union Carbide

Continued from Page 9

the site, Robert D. Kennedy, president and chief executive officer, said. Related Companies owns, develops, finances, operates, manages or syndicates a total of 320 properties in 213 cities in 36 states.

Union Carbide said that it intends to continue to consider further refunding of the

In addition to the financial benefits of the recapitalization, Union Carbide expects that elimination or modification of the restrictive covenants will increase its operating flexibility and permit the corporation to pursue strategic business opportunities.

Initially, the purchase of the securities will be financed with borrowings under a bank credit agreement plus borrowings under a bridge loan being arranged by First Boston and possibly a private placement of senior, unsecured notes. Consummation of the tender offer is subject to obtaining this financing.

The securities to be acquired are all of the 13 1/4 percent senior notes due 1993, the 14 1/4 percent senior notes due 1998 and the 16 percent senior debentures due 2000. Purchase prices, respectively, will be 115 percent, 121 1/4 percent and 133 percent of the principal amount plus accrued interest.

The tender offer is conditioned upon receipt of consents to Carbide's request for elimination or modification of the restrictive covenants and to the tender of at least 60 percent of the outstanding principal amount of the debt securities.

Chesebrough Sets

Continued from Page 9

are anticipated before the end of the year for the approximately 600 employees who will be affected by sale of the ten plants, Chesebrough-Pond's says.

In commenting on the sale of the Stauffer Seeds business, Mr. Ward indicates that proceeds from the sale of this unit will allow the company to commit more of its resources to its agricultural pesticides business.

Chesebrough-Pond's, headquartered in Westport, Conn., is a diversified producer of health products, personal care and beauty products, foods, clothing, and through its Stauffer Chemical Company acquisition of last year, chemicals. Worldwide sales in 1985 were approximately \$2.8 billion.

Airco Forms Division For Retail Operations

BOC Group, Inc., last week announced the formation of a new division, Airco Retail Operations, naming Keith L. Weir as president of the new division.

"Mr. Weir's appointment," says executive vice president Robert E. Lienhard, "reflects our commitment to the retail operations and our desire to increase revenues and profitability in this important line of business."

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THE POWER OF COMMITMENT AT WORK

WEEK ENDING NOV 7, 1986

This chemical prices section contains spot quotations and/or list prices of suppliers of chemicals and related materials on a New York or other indicated basis. The listings are based on price information obtained from suppliers. Note that posted prices do not necessarily represent levels at which transactions actually may have occurred. They do not represent bid and asked prices, nor a range of prices over the week. Price ranges may represent quotations of different suppliers as well as differences in quantity, quality and location. All matters under this heading are fully covered by copyright.

An index of weekly chemical market reports is on the back cover.

[illegible]

2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, 95%, dms. c.l., l.b. works	.95	-	Anise seed, Chinese, bgs.	.10	-
tanke, f.o.b. works	.89	-	Spanish, bgs.	1.30	-
o-Aminophenol, dms., f.o.b. Charlotte, N.C.	3.95	-	Turkish, bgs.	1.10	1.10
p-Aminophenol, l.t., dms., f.o.b. kilo	7.15	-	Anisole bidentate, ons., dms.	1.08	-
Reich, N.Y.	-	-	p-Aniline, imp.	4.80	5.00
p-Aminosalicylic acid, USP, 50-kilo dms., l.b.	18.50	-	p-Aniline, imp., cast solid, dms. works	2.27	-
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, wholesale, tanke, divd. Midwest termi- nals	195.00	170.00	fluores, same basis	2.25	-
tanke, f.o.b. Gulf Coast	80.00	85.00	Anthranilic acid, purif., 98% min., dms., l.t., frt. sold	1.00	-
an aqueous, 24.9% N, anhyd. basis, tanke, frt. equivd. E. of Rock- ies	280.00	315.00	Antimony fluoroborate, l.c. cont., 175-b dms., l.t., works	3.02	-
Ammoniacal sulfur (see Ammonia), Ammoniacal sel. galvanizing grade, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works	29.60	-	Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., minas	1.35	1.39
Ammoniacal sel. white (see Ammonium chloride cont.)	-	-	Antimony oxide, highly, bgs., c.l., frt. aid. E. of Rockies	1.35	1.50
Ammonium borate, gran., dms., c.l.	.90	-	Antimony trichloride, anhyd., sold	3.60	-
Ammonium bicarbonate powder 16lb. per lb. higher	-	-	Apomorphine hydrochloride, NF, bota.	15.00	-
Ammonium bicarbonate, 300-lb. bota. dms., c.l., works	28.60	-	Apricot kernel oil, dms.	2.60	-
Ammonium bicarbonate, 100-lb. bota. dms., c.l., works	28.60	-	Arabic gum, powd., bbs.	1.85	2.25
Ammonium bichromate, photo-litho grade, gran. 100-lb. dms., l.t., works	2.00	-	sprayed dms.	2.00	2.25
Ammonium bifluoride, bgs., l.b. works	.70	-	USP grade	6.75	1.25
Ammonium bromide, chem. NF, gran., dms., c.l., l.b. f.o.b. works	1.31	-	Aromatic petroleum solvents (see petroleum, aromatic)	15.00	-
Ammonium chloride, white, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works	18.00	-	Arsenic, crude (see Arsenious trioxide)	1.00	-
USP, gran. works	.40	53	Anhyd. red (see Naphthalene, anhyd. red)	2.00	-
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, 250-lb. dms. f.o.b. works	2.79	-	Arsenic trioxide, 80% bulk, c.l., f.o.b. warehouse	.42	.45
Ammonium dimolybdate, approx. 85%, 24,000 lbs. term.	5.48	-	Asbestos (see Talc, fibrous)	-	-
Ammonium fluoroborate, tech. dms., c.l., l.b. works, frt. equivd.	1.79	-	Ascorbic acid, USP, 100 kilos, divd.	1.10	-
Ammonium heptamolybdate, cryst., dms., 24,000 lbs. f.o.b. works	5.57	-	Ash, black (see Barium sulphate)	-	-
Ammonium lauryl sulfate, tanke, f.o.b. works	.29	32	Asphalt gilsonite (see Gilsonite)	-	-
Ammonium lignin, sulfonate, bulk, f.o.b. Rockland, N.J.	72.00	-	Asphalt petroleum cutback, tanks, E. Coast	.86	-
Ammonium nitrate, divd. tanke, f.o.b. grade, 33.5% N, bulk, E. of divd.	130.00	135.00	emulsion, tanks, tankwagons, E. Coast	.08	-
Ammonium oxalate, tech. fine gran. 300-lb. dms., l.b. f.o.b. works	1.42	1.68	steam-refined, 40-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagons	170.00	-
Ammonium pentaborate gran. bgs., c.l., works	.75	-	on	175.00	-
Ammonium pentaborate powder 20c. per lb. higher	-	-	Aspirin, USP, cryst. powd., 250- lb. dms., c.l., f.o.b.	1.95	-
Ammonium persulfate, 225-lb. dms., 24,000 lbs. or more, f.o.b. works	.58	-	10% starch granulation, white, 250- lb. dms., c.l., f.o.b.	1.87	-
Ammonium phosphate (see Di- and monoammonium phos- phates)	.58 1/2	-	16% starch granulation, white, same basis	2.80	-
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., l.b. works	.30 1/4	-	Freight equivd. Phila. identical quantity over standards from N.Y., Pitt., Midland, Mich., Chicago to Louis	4.00	4.10
Ammonium sulfate, lg. gran., bulk, c.l. works	89.00	90.00	Atropine sulfate, USP, bota.	10.00	11.00
acid, cont. tanke, f.o.b. works	80.00	70.00	Avocado oil, dms.	4.00	4.10
tech., bgs., c.l., l.t. works	108.00	120.00	Azelaic acid, tech., 50-lb. bgs., l.b. c. divd.	1.23	-
Ammonium sulfide, lg. 40-44% tanks, 100% basis, frt. equivd.	480.00	-	Azo orange, bbs., divd.	4.50	-
Ammonium sulfoxydicarb. tech. (see Ammonium thiooxycarb.)	-	-	Azo yellow, 10 G. bgs., divd. E. of Rockies	4.40	-
tech. bgs., c.l., works	1.02	-	Azo yellow phthalic, 50-lb. bgs., divd.	2.45	-
tech. soln., 50% tanks, frt. equivd.	.93	-	Backdrach, USP, non-sterile, one billion units or more	6.30	6.80
Ammonium trisulfate, phosphoric, 85% acid, 50% tanks, f.o.b. works	.13	-	Barbitol, NF, 50-kilo dms., divd.	22.50	-
Ammonium thionyl carbonate, soln. bota.	.72	-	Barbitol-saponin, NF, 50-kilo dms. divd.	23.00	-
Amyl acetate, primary mixed isomers, tanks, divd.	.57	-	Barite, dry-grd., Southern, oil-color, coarse, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mines	.09	11
Amyl alcohol, primary mixed isomers, tanks, frt. aid.	.48 1/2	-	water-grd., white, bgs., c.l.	.13	-
Amyl cinnamyl aldehyde, dms.	2.35	2.50	unbleached, extra-fine pigment grade, c.l., f.o.b. works	160.00	-
p-tert-Amyl alcohol, bulk, works	.91	1.03	Barium carbonate, prepd., bulk, c.l. works, frt. equivd.	.25	25 1/2
Anethole, tech., dms., f.o.b. kilo					

ABBREVIATIONS

THE TERMINOLOGY OF THE CHEMICAL MARKETPLACE

[illegible]

NOTE: A unit-ton is 1 percent of 2,000 pounds of the basic constituent or other standard of the percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the unit-ton price shown in Chemical Abstracts. Reporter gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

[illegible]

CHEMICAL PRICES

WEEK ENDING NOV 7, 1986

Calcium carbide, acid, generator size, bulk, c.i., f.o.b. works.....	402.00	
Calcium carbonate, pulverized, 325-mesh, bgs., bulk, f.o.b. works.....	48.00	
stearates, 54% solids, same base.....		
72% solids, same base.....	97.00	100.00
quicklime, gran., ind., bulk, work.....	109.93	
Calcium carbonate, coated, bgs., c.i., works.....		0880 1800
Calcium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.i., l.t. equivalent.....	385.00	445.00
Calcium carbonate pulp, medium, bgs., c.i., works.....	110.00	150.00
precip. dense, bgs., c.i., surface treated, bgs., c.i., works.....	285.00	
ultrafine, USP, bgs., c.i., works.....	217.00	225.00
Calcium chlorides, commercial, c.i., works.....		
80%, flake, bulk, c.i., works.....	153.00	
100-lb. bgs., c.i., same base.....	198.00	
anhyd., 94-97% flake pellets, c.i., same base.....	217.00	
80-bp. bag, c.i., same base.....	275.00	
ton bringer grade, 80-lb. bags.....	280.00	
Calcium chloride, 90, 100 percent basic, 100-lb. bags.....	99.75	
45% same base, ton.....	118.00	
Calcium chloride, USP, gran., 225-c.i. dms., l.t. equivd.....	.90	
Calcium citrate, purif., 200-lb. dms., 100 lbs. or more, f.o.b. works.....	3.82	
Calcium cyanamide, indust., anhyd. dms., works.....	400.00	450.00
Calcium gluconate, USP powd., l.t. 1.80		
Calcium hydride, lump, dms., 25-1,000 lbs. or more, f.o.b. works.....	10.00	13.25
Calcium hydroxide, 100-lb. dms., truckloads ship't. E of Rockledge, 100lbs.....	92.40	
Calcium hypophosphite, dms., bulk, 500 kds. or more, f.o.b. works.....	13.75	14.50
Calcium iodate, FCC dms., f.o.b. works.....	5.50	
Calcium iodide, 50-kilo dms., f.o.b. works.....	23.65	25.65
Calcium lactate, NF, powder, 25-lb. dms., 24,000 lbs. or more, f.o.b. works.....	2.00	
NF, gran., vinydrylate, same basis, special gran., dried grade, same basis.....	2.10	
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Cals., l.t. plant, E. of Rockledge, c.i., d-Calcium panthothenate, USP, 100-503-kilo lots.....	12.50	
d-Calcium panthothenate, feed grade, f.o.b. frt. aid., 250 kilos or more.....	8.00	8.50
d-Calcium panthothenate, calcium choline complex, feed grade, 180 grams per lb., f.o.b. frt. aid., 500 lbs. or more.....	2.75	
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, feed grade, 18% P, bulk, c.i., l.t., f.o.b. works.....	228.00	
Calcium phosphide, dry, dihydrate, USP, bgs., c.i., l.t. works, frt. equid.....	62.50	
anhyd., USP, same basis.....	71.76	
dentifrice grade, same basis.....	49.90	
Calcium silicate, monohydrate, food grade, bgs., c.i., t.l., works, frt. equid.....	60.50	
anhyd., food grade, same basis.....	64.85	
tribasic, NF precip., bgs., c.i., frt. equid.....	62.80	
Calcium propionate, dms., 2,000 lbs. or more f.o.b. frt. aid., f.o.b. works.....	.07	
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite), Calomel, NF, micro powd., 100-lb. dms., f.o.b. works.....	3.63	3.70
Camphene chlorinated, 67-69% (see Trioxaphene)		
Camphor, monobromated, dms., bgs.....	3.63	3.70
Camphor, syn. tech., 1985-dms., 5,000 lbs. or more, f.o.b. USP, powd., 155-lb. dms., 6,000 lbs. lots or more.....	2.38	
syn. ref'd., 1-oz. tablets, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more.....	3.50	
Camphor oil, yellow, 25-lb. dms.....	1.85	
white, dms.....	2.00	
spec. grav., 1.070, dms.....	2.25	2.85
Cenaseg oil, Indonesian, dms.....	17.80	
oil, white, hydrotreated, 1.90		
refr. pure, bgs.....	2.10	
Caproic acid, coml. pure, dms.....	.80	.85
tarlic.....	.80	.85
Caprolactide (delta epsilon L-Glu).....	3.95	6.35
Caprolecton monopropyl, bgs., l.t., l.t. shipping point.....	.87	
mottin, tarlic, same basis.....	.85	
Capryl alcohol acet., 50% Cals., f.o.b. works.....	.35	
Caprylic acid, coml. pure (tarlic).....	7.94	
Capricum (see Pepper), red.....		
Capricum oil (see Capricum oleoresin)		
Capricum stearate, NF, from dom. pepper, dms.....	11.00	
NF, from African pepper, dms., 800,000 pungency.....	9.00	
1,000,000 pungency.....	10.00	
Caraway oil, Poland, dms.....	22.00	25.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs.....	.58	.59
Egyptian, bgs.....	.60	.63
Carbon black, furnace, fast extruding (FEF), bulk, c.i., works.....	2125	
bgs., c.i., works.....	2425	
general purpose (SPF), bulk, c.i., works.....	2075	
c.i., works.....	2078	
Hopfen (HAF), high structures, bulk, c.i., works.....	2300	
bgs., c.i., works.....	2300	

Carbon Black, low structure, bulk, c.i. works.....	.240	
bgs., c.i., works.....	.270	
Intermediate structure abrasion (ISAF), bgs., c.i., works.....	.25	
super-abrasion (SAF), bulk, c.i., works.....	.31	
bgs., c.i., works.....	.4050	
semi-reinforcing (SRF), bulk, c.i., works.....	.210	
bgs., c.i., works.....	.240	
Carbon blacks, thermal, medium, bgs., c.i., works.....	.30	
bulk, c.i., works.....	.32	
Carbon black oil, bgs., f.o.b. Gulf mfrs.....	10.50	12.00
L.O.B.W. coast refineries.....	10.50	12.00
Cardamomo, coffee, l.t., f.o.b. works, North Carolina, CP, consumers, dms., c.i., frt. aid.....	.35	
tech. dms., c.i., frt. aid.....	.31	
tank transport (mt. 4,000 gals) frt. aid.....	.24	
Cardamomethyl cellulose (see GMS)		
Cardamom oil, NF, bbs.....	60.00	
Cardamoms, decent, Guatemalan, b. Green, Guatemalan, bgs., c. Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. or more, dms.....	6.25	.93
Carnauba wax, Panamahy, No. 1, yellow, bgs., ton lots.....	1.95	2.40
Ceara, No. 1, yellow, bgs., ton lots.....	1.75	1.90
North Country, No. 2, refined, bgs., ton lots.....	1.65	1.80
Carnauba wax, North Country No. 3, certified, bgs., ton lots.....	1.30	1.40
North Country, No. 3, refined, bgs., ton lots.....	1.10	1.30
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 200, per gram, 33 lbs. or more.....	32.75	
b-Carotene, Investigated, semi-add suspension, 400,000 A units per gram, 53 lots or more.....	40.75	
b-Carotene, liq., 100,000 A units per gram, 53 lots or more.....	48.00	
d-Carotene, 25-lb. dms., 50 lbs. or more.....	29.85	
Cascara, 100-lb. dms., 50 lbs. or more.....	7.00	
Cascara, 100-lb. dms., 50 lbs. or more.....	7.00	
Cassia, 100-lb. dms., 50 lbs. or more.....	1.45	
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Cassia, 100-lb. dms., 50 lbs. or more.....	1.45	
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Cassia, 100-lb. dms., 50 lbs. or more.....	1.45	
Cassia, 100-lb. dms., 50 lbs. or more.....	1.45	
Cassia, 100-lb. dms., 50 lbs. or more.....	1.45	
Cassia, 100-lb. dms., 50 lbs. or more.....	1.45	
Cassia, 100-lb. dms., 50 lbs. or more.....	1.45	
Cassia, 100-lb. dms., 50 lbs. or more.....	1.45	
Cassia, 100-lb. dms., 50 lbs. or more.....	1.45	
Cassia, 100-lb. dms., 50 lbs. or more.....	1.45	
Cassia, 100-lb. dms., 50 lbs. or more.....	1.45	
Cassia, 100-lb. dms., 50 lbs. or more.....	1.45	
Cassia, 100-lb. dms., 50 lbs. or more.....	1.45	
Cassia, 100-lb. dms., 50 lbs. or more.....	1.45	
Cassia, 100-lb. dms., 50 lbs. or more.....	1.45	
Cassia, 100-lb. dms., 50 lbs. or more.....	1.45	
Cassia, 100-lb. dms., 50 lbs. or more.....	1.45	
Cassia, 100-lb. dms., 5		

CHEMICAL PRICES

WEEK ENDING NOV 7, 1986

Carbon black, low structure, bulk, c.i. works.	lb.	240	280
bags, c.i. works.	lb.	270	280
Intermediate super-abrasion (ISAF), bulk, c.i. works.	lb.	26	—
super-abrasion (SAF), bulk, c.i. works.	lb.	28	—
bags, c.i. works.	lb.	31	—
bulk, c.i. works.	lb.	4050	—
super-fining (SFR), bulk, c.i. works.	lb.	210	—
bags, c.i. works.	lb.	240	—
Carbon black, thermal, medium, bgs.	lb.	30	30
bulk, c.i. works.	lb.	32	34
Carbon black oil, barge, f.o.b. Gulf freebase	lb.	10.50	12.50
Lab. W. coast refined	bbis.	12.00	12.50
Carbon disulfide, 99.5% pure	lb.	4200	—
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., c.i., frt. ahd.	lb.	35	—
tech. dms., c.i., frt. ahd.	lb.	31	—
truck transport (mt. 4,000 gals) frt. ahd.	lb.	24	—
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC)			
Cardamom (N.F. bots.)	lb.	80.00	—
Cardamoms, sort, Guatemalan, lb.	lb.	30.00	—
green, Guatemalan, bgs.	lb.	132.00	9.75
Carmines, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. tote or more, dtd.	lb.	63.00	140.00
Carnauba wax, Paranaiba, No. 1, yellow, 100-lb. tote	lb.	1.96	2.05
North Country, No. 2, refined, bgs., ton lots	lb.	1.75	1.90
Carnauba wax, North Country No. 3, centrifuged, bgs., ton lots	lb.	1.53	1.65
North Country, No. 3, refined, bgs., ton lots	lb.	1.10	—
Powdered carnauba wax (see CMC), 100 mesh, 20% to lb. higher.	lb.	1.30	1.45
b-Carotene, investable bulk, semi-odd suspension, 400,000 A units per gram, 33 lb. can	lb.	32.75	—
b-Carotene, liq. in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram, 33 lb. or more	lb.	40.75	—
b-Carotene, 1000 A units per gram, 25-lb. per can 60-lb. can	lb.	28.85	—
d-Carvone, 25-lb. dms., 50-lb. lb.	lb.	48.00	—
d-Carvone, 7-lb.	lb.	7.00	7.25
Cassia, grade bark, bulk, c.i. works.	lb.	1.00	—
Cashew, imp., acid grade, 50 mesh, Australian, edible, semi-basis c.i.f.	lb.	1.46	—
Australian, imp., semi-basis c.i.f.	lb.	1.385	—
Cassia, acid, 303 mol. wt. dms., frt. aid., 100% bags.	lb.	3.70	—
Cassia, Korinti "A" bgs.	lb.	1.05	1.10
"B" bgs.	lb.	.85	.95
Cassia, 100% bags.	lb.	18.89	—
Castor oil, raw, No. 1, Braz. tanks.	lb.	.31	.33
USP 9-d dms.	lb.	.74	—
ref. acid, 5-8 dms.	lb.	.78	—
blown, 5-8 dms.	lb.	.76	—
dehydrated, bodied, tanks.	lb.	.74	—
dehydrated, unbodied, tanks.	lb.	.65	—
Castor oil, acids dehydrated, dms.	lb.	1.10	—
Homocast, acid grade, 50 mesh, 76%.	lb.	.69	—
Castor pomace, bgs., container load, 10-lb., Miami, Fla.	ton	154.00	—
Castor meal, n.c.	lb.	18.00	36.00
Catalpa, CP, 45-kilo dms., 50-238 dms., f.o.b.	lb.	7.93	—
tech. bgs., li., semi-basis.	lb.	3.71	—
Caulis (see Polaris, castoreo)			
Cedars of oil, dms.	lb.	17.50	—
Cedarwood oil, Texas, dms., cna.	lb.	1.78	2.50
Virginia.	lb.	1.76	—
Cedryl acetate, dms.	lb.	5.65	—
Cedryl acetate, dist. dms.	lb.	4.25	5.30
Cedryl seed, Indian, bgs.	lb.	.48	—
Cedryl seed oil, c.i. works.	lb.	87.00	—
Celuflose, acid grade, 50 mesh, c.i. dtd. E.	lb.	1.30	—
Celulose acetate butyrate, powd., 17% butyl content, bgs., U.S.	lb.	1.75	—
98% butyl content, bgs., dtd. E.	lb.	1.69	—
60% butyl content, bgs., dtd. E.	lb.	1.61	—
65% butyl content, bgs., dtd. E.	lb.	1.83	—
Celulosum, 24,000-lb. tote or more works, Lab. Hopewell, Va.	lb.	1.80	1.70
ent. low or medium vis. bgs., c.i. works.	lb.	1.60	1.80
Cerium concentrate 80% CeO ₂ 50-lb. can	lb.	1.95	—
Hydroxide 90% CeO ₂ dms., works.	lb.	840	—
77% CeO ₂ dms.	lb.	1,200	1.60
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 60-lb. tote or more, dtd.	lb.	1.35	1.90
Cetyl alcohol, NF, cna., c.i., U.S. dtd. E.	lb.	1.88 1/2	1.27
Chelone flowers, Hungarian, cna.	lb.	4.25	4.50
Roman, cna.	lb.	4.94	—
Egyptian, whole	lb.	2.70	3.00
Guammati oil, blue, Egyptian	lb.	57.00	—
Guammati oil, white, Egyptian	lb.	37.00	—
Chenopodium oil, NF, cna.	lb.	15.00	—
Chicago acid, dry, bds., frt. ahd.	lb.	13.50	—
China (see Pepper, red)			
Chitosan hydroxide, tech. dms., U.S. works.	lb.	1.50	—
Chlorinated paraffin, 40% chlorine, bulk, dtd., Zone 1	lb.	.46	.48 1/2
50% chlorine, bulk, dtd.	lb.	.44	.46 1/2
60% chlorine, semi-basis	lb.	.44 1/2	.48 1/2
70% chlorine, resinous, 50-lb. bgs., c.i., dtd., Zone 1	lb.	.69	—

WEEK ENDING NOV 7, 1986

Chlorinated paraffin, Zone 2 prices are 1c. per lb. higher and Zone 3 prices are 2c. per lb. higher and 11 drum prices

Chlorinated rubber, 5-10, 20 cps., lbs.	1.68	-
do, 40 cps., lb. divd.	1.92	-
125 cps., lbs., lb. divd.	2.80	-
300 cps., lbs., lb. divd.	2.75	-
Chlorine tanks single tank, 100 gal., f.o.b., frt. equal.	195.00	200.00
Chloroacetic acid, mono, high purity, flakes, 99% bulk f.o.b. works	.58	-
2-Chloro-4-aminoaniline, tech., liq., dms., c.i., l.f.o.b. works	1.88	-
o-Chloronitrobenzene, liquid, dms., c.i., f.o.b. works	1.63	-
tanks, same basis	1.55	-
p-Chloronitrobenzene, acid, o.i., f.o.b. tanks, same basis	1.70	-
l.f.o.b. tanks, same basis	2.00	-
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., l.f.o.b. works	2.45	-
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., 2,000 lb. or more, works	3.84	3.85
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, dms., 1,000 lb. or more, works	3.90	-
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, works	1.69	2.25
Chloroform, tech. tanks, divd. f.o.b. tank, consular, 100-gal. drums	.349	.349
NF tanks min. consumer, 4,000 gals. divd.	.35½	-
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, commodity basis, dms., f.o.b. powd., same basis	3.08	3.15
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, paste, 172.5 mol. wt., commodity basis, dms., l.f.o.b. powd., same basis	2.25	2.20
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.i., frt. equal.	2.00	2.40
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.i., frt. equal.	1.25	1.70
Chlorophenol, cat., 1,500-lb. cys., l.f.o.b. works	1.25	-
Chlorosulfonic acid, 40% soln., f.o.b. equal.	.18½	-
p-Chlorotoluene, tech., tanks, works	1.00	-
Cholesteryl, dry, 40-45% oil, per gram, kilo lots, dms.	24.00	-
China chloride, cert., 98% min. 40 kilo dms., f.o.b. Springfield, Mo.	6.90	-
China chloride, lead grade 70% aqueous, t.c., l.f. divd. E. of Rockies	.28	-
50% dry supplement	.39	-
China chloride, 60% dry element, bulk hopper cars	.39	-
bgs., 50,000 lbs. min.	.40	-
China chloride, 60% dry, 100 kilo lots, f.o.b. Springfield, Mo.	5.00	-
China dihydrogen citrate, 98% min. 50 kilo lots, f.o.b. Springfield, Mo.	6.00	-
Chrome green, CP extra light, bgs., divd. E. of Rockies	1.88	-
light bgs., same basis	1.70	-
medium, same basis	1.72	-
extra deep, CP, same basis	1.74	-
Chrome orange, CP, bgs., divd. E. of Rockies	.83	.89
Chrome yellow CP, bgs., divd. E. of Rockies	1.09	1.18
Chromic acid, 99.94%, flakes dms., c.i., frt. equal.	1.18	-
grd., same basis	1.25	-
Chromium acetate, soln., 75% dms., 500-2,000-lb. lots, works	.10	-
Chromium fluoride, dms., l.f.o.b. works	.843	-
Chromium nitrate, dms., l.f.o.b. 10% metal soln. 500-lb. dms. same basis	.74	.86
Chromium oxide, hydrate, 500-lb. bgs., c.i.	5.50	-
pure, bgs., c.i.	1.90	2.00
Chrysanthemum, dms.	1.85	2.45
Cinnamic alcohol, 25-lb. cns.	.45	-
Cinnamon, HZ	.95	1.00
Cinnamon bark oil, bolts.	105.00	110.00
Cinerephthal oil, dms.	2.75	-
Citral, nat., lbs.	5.50	6.85
syn., 85-95% alc. f.o.b.	3.18	-
Citric acid USP, hydrous, gran., 250-lb. bgs., l.f.	1.15	-
Citric acid USP, anhyd., gran., 250-lb. dms., l.f.	.98	-
Citric acid anhyd., powder bc. higher than that of Cayman Is.	2.15	2.20
Java, dms.	2.80	-
China, dms.	2.80	-
Chromated 2S-chrome	3.85	7.40
Chromic formate, dms.	2.68	-
Chromyl sulfate, dms.	6.50	6.50
Chromyl fluoride, 25-lb. cns.	8.85	-
Civet, artif., bolts.	20.00	-
Clay ball, 200-lb. cns.	400.00	-
Clay ball, art. fired, bgs., c.i. Tenn.	49.00	-
dms., crushed, molecular weight 100,000, 100-lb. cns. Tenn.	24.00	-
Clay China (see Keokuk)	-	-
Clowners, naphtha, 140° flash tanks, New Jersey or New York, divd.	1.40	-
Clove leaf oil Indonesian, reg. dms. Madagascar, reg.	3.15	3.40
Clove bud oil	28.00	27.00
Cloves, Brazil, 200-lb. cns.	2.45	2.40
Madagascar	4.20	-
do	2.35	4.40
Cobalt amorphous, 100% Co., dms., 135-lb. NY Chicago, 100-lb. N.Y. Chicago	1.70	-
Cobalt naphthenate, 8% Co., dms.	2.08	-
Cobalt nitrate, dms., l.f., frt. add.	2.74	3.45
Cobalt oxide, imp., black, 72-73% Co.	.951	-
Cobalt oxide, 99.9% pure, 100-lb. cns.	9.78	-
Cobalt phosphate fused, 32.1% Co., dms.	1.35	-
Cobalt resinates fused, 3% Co., dms.	.38½	-
Cobalt sulfide, crystal, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, frt. add. E.	2.81	3.84
monohydrate, dms., frt. add.	4.58	6.02
Cobalt tetrachloride, 5% Co., dms., divd.	2.40	40
Octadecane, 200-lb. cns.	.82	-
Cocoon Butler, soap	2.14	-
Coconut oil (See Oils, Fats & Waxes market report).	-	-
Coconut oil acids, distilled, i.e., f.o.b.	.62	.69
double distillate, same basis	.54	.63
Cod oil f.o.b. Gloucester, Mass., bulk.	8.50	-
Codaine alkaloid, NF, 25-30% alc., 900.00	900.00	-
Codine capitate, 100% pure, 100-lb. cns.	64.00	-
Codine sulfate, NF cns., 25-lb. lots	775.00	-
Cod liver oil, NF, dms.	8.50	7.25
Copper balsam, dms.	1.50	-
Copper bol, dms.	3.75	-
Copper acetate, monohydrate, crystal, dms., l.f., works	.71	74
Copper bromide, spec'd 200-lb. 100,000-lbs. per-year contracts, works	1.34	-
Copper carbonate, 55% Cu, dark, 50-lb. bgs., c.i., divd. works	108.30	-
light, fluffy, 60 lb. bgs., c.i., works	108.30	-
Copper chloride (cupric), anhyd., l.f.o.b. works	.80	-
Copper cyanide, tech., dms., 24,000-lb. lots or more	2.30	2.62
Copper fluoroborate (cupric), liq. conc., 40% soln., U.S. WORKS, l.f.	-	-
equal.	.82	-
Copper gluconate, FCC grade, 25-lb. dms., frt. equal.	6.50	-
Copper metal electrolyte wire bars, divd. consular, 100-lb. cns.	.82½	-
Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. add.	1.18	-
Copper nitrate (cupric), pure, flakes, dms., l.f., works	.43½	-
Copper oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works frt. add.	.97	-
Copper oxide, black (cupric), dms., 80,000-lb. lots, works	1.21	-
red (cuprous) dms., 80% Cu, 20% Fe, 1, (AA), 60,000-lb. lots, works	1.18	1.21
red, 80% type 2, same basis	1.15	-
Copper 9-quinolone, 10% soln., liq. emulsion, l.f., works	2.52	-
Copper sulfate, crystal, pentahydrate, 98% bgs., o.i., f.o.b. works	46.45	-
CP, pentahydrate, 100-lb. cns., works	60.00	-
monohydrate, 35% Cu, dms., c.i., works	75.10	-
bags, bgs., c.i., works	98.30	-
Corlander oil USP, dms.	32.00	34.00
Corlander seed Moroccan	.38	-
Rumanian	.38	2.00
Corn oil (See Oils, Fats & Waxes market report).	-	-
Corn oil, crude, lots (as reported), 95% add. New York	.13½	-
Corn oil acid, dms.	.50	-
tanks	.32	-
Corn syrup 45-48 Brix, 100-lb. cns., works	11.22	11.40
Cortisone acetate, USP, dms., 5 kilo or more	.50	-
Cottonseed meal (See Oils, Fats & Waxes market report).	-	-
Cottonseed oil, acidulいたe (soap stock), acid, 95% tanks	.13	-
Cottonseed oil, acid, dms.	.38	-
tanks	.55	-
Coumarin, HF X, crystal, over 800-lb. cns.	6.00	8.00
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate)	-	-
Cresote, coular, grade 1, tanks, f.o.b. works	1.15	1.14
soln., 50/20 tanks, same basis, gal. p-Cresol	4.31	-
m-Cresol, 95-98% dms., l.f., f.o.b. tanks, same basis	1.85	-
m-p-Cresol, 95% dms., l.f., f.o.b. tanks, same basis	.82	-
o-Cresol, 98% pure, dms., l.f., f.o.b. tank, same basis	.75	-
98% pure, dms., l.f., f.o.b. tank, same basis	.87	-
p-Cresol, 95% dms., l.f., f.o.b. tank, same basis	.75	-
95% pure, dms., l.f., f.o.b. tank, same basis	.82	-
Cresylic acid, coular, dms., metapara content below 25%, resin and trisulphate phosphate grades, tanks, frt. add.	.58	-
Cresylic acid, coular, metapara content 25% or base, tanks, frt. add.	.58	-
Crotonol, 200-lb. dms., l.f., works	.71	-
Cryolite ayn., bulk, c.i., tanks, 100-lb. cns.	1.50	1.60

Gube root, powd., 5% rotarone, baala		
50-b baala, t.l., worona	.80	—
Gumene baal, contract, f.o.b.	.14	.14
Gum seed, Indian, baala	.95	—
Gynerge act, dms., c.l., rt.		
50-b baala, t.l., worona	1.16	1.37
Cyclamen aldehyde, 65% min. alde-		
hyde content, dms.	1.46	—
96.5% dms.	7.35	9.80
90-92% dms.	7.85	—
Cyclo-octene, butyl, benzene sol.	.9826	99%
Cyclohexane tech., tanks, f.o.b.	.92	.92½
Cyclohexanone tech., tanks, f.o.b.		
worona	.55½	.58½
tanks, divd.	.55	—
Cyclohexylamine, tech., tanks.	.85	—
	.85	—

D

2,4-D acid, tech., 60-lb. bgs., c.i., t.l. works, frt. equiv.	c.i., t.l. works, frt. equiv.	1.10	1.25
2,4-D butyl ester, tech., 55-gal. drms., c.i., t.l. works, frt. equiv.	c.i., t.l. works, frt. equiv.	1.30	-
2,4-D butyl ester, tech., 55-gal. drms., c.i., t.l. works, frt. equiv.	c.i., t.l. works, frt. equiv.	1.30	-
2,4-D dimethylamine salt, 1.0-l. t.l. works, frt. sold.	c.i., t.l. works, frt. sold.	1.05	-
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, tanks, divd.	c.i., t.l. works, frt. sold.	.32	-
perflume grade, drms.	c.i., t.l. works, frt. sold.	.75	-
Dechlorinated phosphate (tricalcium), feed grade, 15% P ₂ O ₅ , c.i., bulk, f.o.b. works	c.i., t.l. works, frt. sold.	185.00	22.00
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, C618, C619, tanks, divd. E.	c.i., t.l. works, frt. sold.	1.87	-
NOTE: Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.			
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, S029, tanks, divd. E.	c.i., t.l. works, frt. sold.	1.81	-
S03A, tanks, divd. E.	c.i., t.l. works, frt. sold.	1.78 1/2	-
S03A, tanks, divd. E.	c.i., t.l. works, frt. sold.	1.86	-
S03B, tanks, divd. E.	c.i., t.l. works, frt. sold.	1.89	-
S03B, tanks, divd. E.	c.i., t.l. works, frt. sold.	1.83	-
S03C, tanks, divd. E.	c.i., t.l. works, frt. sold.	1.72 1/2	-
S03A, tanks, divd. E.	c.i., t.l. works, frt. sold.	1.88 1/2	-
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, brucine formula S040, tanks, divd. E.	c.i., t.l. works, frt. sold.	1.83	-
ethyl, optional formula, S040, tanks, divd. E.	c.i., t.l. works, frt. sold.	1.82 1/2	-
For ethyl alcohol on above formulas, prices are 12c. per gallon higher.			
West Coast divd. prices are the same as Eastern prices except in Idaho, Oregon and Washington where a 6¢ differential on tankcars is maintained.			
Desoxyphenyl hydrochloride (See Methamphetamine hydrochloride)			
Detergent allylate, straight chain dodecylbenzene, tanks, barges, f.o.b.	c.i., t.l. works, frt. sold.	.45	-
Dextrin, com, canary dark, paper bgs., c.i., works.	c.i., t.l. works, frt. sold.	28.04	-
white, paper bgs.	c.i., t.l. works, frt. sold.	27.43	-
Dextrose, anhyd., coml, bgs., c.i., divd. New York.	c.i., t.l. works, frt. sold.	41.10	-
USP special, 100-lb. bgs., c.i., divd. New York.	c.i., t.l. works, frt. sold.	46.50	-
Dextrose, hydrated, 100-lb. bgs., c.i., divd. New York.	c.i., t.l. works, frt. sold.	24.25	-
Western zone	c.i., t.l. works, frt. sold.	25.60	-
Diacealone alcohol, acetone free, tanks, divd.	c.i., t.l. works, frt. sold.	.52	-
Diacetate, flavor grade, 50-lb. bgs.	c.i., t.l. works, frt. sold.	9.25	15.00
Diammonium phosphate, 18% N, 16% P ₂ O ₅ , f.o.b. Fla. works.	c.i., t.l. works, frt. sold.	140.00	145.00
Diammonium phosphate, feed grade, 18% N, 20% P ₂ O ₅ , f.o.b. Fla. works.	c.i., t.l. works, frt. sold.	240.00	-
18% N, 20% P ₂ O ₅ , f.o.b. Fla. works.	c.i., t.l. works, frt. sold.	250.00	-
Diammonium phosphate, tech., bgs., c.i., t.l., works, frt. equiv.	c.i., t.l. works, frt. sold.	52.50	-
food grade, bgs., c.i., t.l., same basis as tech.	c.i., t.l. works, frt. sold.	57.75	-
2,4-Di-tert-amylphenoxy, min. 95.5% tanks, works.	c.i., t.l. works, frt. sold.	1.04	-
Diaryls yellow, OT, (yellow 14), drms., frt. sold.	c.i., t.l. works, frt. sold.	.97	-
o-Dianisidine dihydrochloride, 100%, MW 244, drms., t.l. divd.	c.i., t.l. works, frt. sold.	4.25	-
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-Cresol (see Butylated hydroxytoluene)	c.i., t.l. works, frt. sold.	1.80	-
Diethyl fumarate, tanks, f.o.b.	c.i., t.l. works, frt. sold.	.77	.85
Diethyl maleate tanks, works.	c.i., t.l. works, frt. sold.	.63	.64
Diethyl phthalate, tanks, works.	c.i., t.l. works, frt. sold.	.54	.80
Diethyl sebacate tanks, works.	c.i., t.l. works, frt. sold.	1.72	1.69
Diethylene, drms., c.i., divd.	c.i., t.l. works, frt. sold.	1.12	-
tanks, same basis as tech.	c.i., t.l. works, frt. sold.	1.06	-
2,6-Dichloroaniline, flake, drms., works.	c.i., t.l. works, frt. sold.	2.00	-
fused, drms., works.	c.i., t.l. works, frt. sold.	1.80	-
3,4-Dichloroaniline, tech. 88%, solid, drms., c.i., t.l., f.o.b. works.	c.i., t.l. works, frt. sold.	1.48	1.57
o-Dichloroaniline, tech. 80%, drms., c.i., t.l., divd.	c.i., t.l. works, frt. sold.	.52	.65
tanks, same basis as tech.	c.i., t.l. works, frt. sold.	.45	-
88% refld., drms., c.i., same basis as tech.	c.i., t.l. works, frt. sold.	.46	-
tanks, same basis as tech.	c.i., t.l. works, frt. sold.	.47	-
p-Dichlorobenzene, graded, 300-lb. tanks, t.l., f.o.b., frt. equiv.	c.i., t.l. works, frt. sold.	.51	.52
tanks, t.l., same basis as tech.	c.i., t.l. works, frt. sold.	.43	.41
2,6-Dichloro-4-nitroaniline, tanks, 10,000-lb. or more, works.	c.i., t.l. works, frt. sold.	3.30	-
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D)	c.i., t.l. works, frt. sold.	1.95	-
Dichlorophenylamine, drms., c.i., t.l., f.o.b. works.	c.i., t.l. works, frt. sold.	1.25	-
tanks, same basis as tech.	c.i., t.l. works, frt. sold.	1.25	-
Dichlorophenyl phthalate, bgs., c.i., t.l., works.	c.i., t.l. works, frt. sold.	1.25	-
Dichlorophenolates, high-purity, 97-98%, tanks, works.	c.i., t.l. works, frt. sold.	.35	-
Diethanolamine, tanks, frt. sold.	c.i., t.l. works, frt. sold.	.44	.44
Diethanolamine lauryl sulfate, tanks, frt. sold.	c.i., t.l. works, frt. sold.	.41	-

Diethyl barbiturate (see Barbitol).	
Diethyl carbonate, tankwagons, f.o.b. works	1.40
Diethyl ethanamine, CP dms., c.i., f.o.b. works	1.18
Diethyl ether, tanks, divd. E	1.18
Diethyl ethanoldiamine tech. 80 per cent lower	1.18
Diethyl oxalate, dms., c.i., f.o.b. works	1.30
Diethyl phthalate, tanks, f.o.b. works	.98
odorless cosmetic grades, f.o.b. works	.98
Diethyl sulfate, tanks, f.o.b. works	.97
Diethyl (thiourea) dms., c.i., f.o.b. works	.98
DI-2-ethylhexyl acetate (see Diethyl acetate).	2.48
Diethyl toluamide, 95-97% min. meta isomer, dms., c.i., f.o.b. works	2.76
N,N-Diethyl-m-toluidine, tech., sq. dms., c.i., f.o.b. works	3.16
Diethyl tanks, same basis	.30
Diethylenamine, dms., c.i., f.o.b. works	1.16
N,N-Diethylenimine, dms., c.i., f.o.b. works	1.02
tanks same basis	1.83
Diethylbenzene, tanks, f.o.b. works	1.75
Di-2-ethylhexyl acetate (see Diethyl acetate).	.98
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Diethyl phthalate).	
Diethylene glycol, tanks, divd. E	2.20
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.i., f.o.b. works	.57
tanks, f.o.b. works	.57
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.i., f.o.b. works	.84
tanks, f.o.b. works	.84
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, tanks, c.i., f.o.b. works	.82
tanks, f.o.b. works	.82
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether so lution, dms.	.70
tanks, divd. E	.70
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, dms., c.i., f.o.b. works	.80
tanks, f.o.b. works	.72
Diethylenetriamine, tanks, f.o.b. works	1.80
Diethylenetriamine pentaoxalic acid, pentaoxalic acid solution, tanks, carboys/trucks, f.o.b. equalized	.45
Diglycol, USP imp. bats	2.80
Diglycol laurate, dms., ton lots	.32
Diglycol stearate, dms., ton lots	.32
Dihydrate, tanks, f.o.b. works	.80
Dihydrate sulfate, dms., works	1.10
Dihydroxypropylene sulfide, bulk lots, f.o.b. works	48.00
Dihydroxyacetone, 50-60% soln., tanks, f.o.b. works	40.00
Diisobutyl acetate, tanks, divd. E	.55
Diisobutyl phthalate, tanks, divd. E	.50
Diisobutyl tanks, f.o.b. House-	.37
Diisocyanate, tanks, f.o.b. works	.37
Diisocyanate phthalate, tanks, divd. E	.40
Diisooctyl acetate, tanks, divd. E	.39
Diisooctyl phthalate, tanks, divd. E	.39
Diisopropylamine, dms., c.i., f.o.b. works	.80
tanks, same basis	.58
Diisopropylamine, dms., c.i., divd. E tanks, same basis	1.17
Dilauryl 3,3-dithiobis(4-methyl-6-phenyl-2-pyridyl) f.o.b. works	1.09
Dil oil, USP, dms.	7.00
Dimethyl antranilate, tanks, f.o.b. works	15.50
Dimethyl benzoyl carbinyl acetate, 2 tanks, f.o.b. works	6.95
Dimethyl carbonate, dms., f.o.b. works	.90
Dimethyl dichlorovinyl phosphates, 50% soln., f.o.b. works	1.90
Dimethyl ethanamine, anhyd., dms., c.i., divd. E	1.16
tanks, divd. E	1.07
Dimethyl ether, aerosol grade, tanks, divd. E	1.38
Dimethyl phthalate, tanks, f.o.b. works	.86
Dimethyl sebacate, tanks, f.o.b. works	2.48
Dimethyl sulfate, rst. dms., c.i., f.o.b. works	.47
tanks, f.o.b. works	.46
Dimethyl sulfoxide, tanks, f.o.b. works	.78
Dimethyl sulfonate, tanks, works	.87
Dimethylacetamide, bulk f.o.b. works	.87
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., tanks, f.o.b. equal, 100% basis	.63
40% soln., tanks, f.o.b. equal, 100% basis	.63
anhyd., tanks, f.o.b. equal, 100% basis	.63
N,N-Dimethylamine, f.o.b. works	1.11
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., c.i., f.o.b. works	.57
tanks, same basis	.49
2,4-Dinitrobenzoic acid, tanks, f.o.b. works	1.22
2,4-Dinitrobenzoic acid, CP, sq. dms., divd. E of Rockles	8.20
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 47°, f.o.b. Charlotto, N.C.	.98
2,4-Dinitrophenol, 250-lb. dms., f.o.b. Charlotto, N.C.	1.98
Dinitrotoluene, dms., tech. f.o.b. works	.30
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, tanks, f.o.b. works	1.26
tanks, works	1.20
Diocetyl acetate, tanks, f.o.b. works	.99
Diocetyl acetate, tanks, divd. E	.99
Diocetyl phthalate, tanks, divd. E	.99
Diocetyl sebacate, 98%, tanks, f.o.b. works	1.47
1,4-Dioxane, tanks, f.o.b. works	1.13
1,1, same basis	1.42
Diphenylacetic acid, c.i., f.o.b. works	1.81
Dipentane steam-dist., tanks, f.o.b. works	.25
sulfate turpentine derived, tanks, f.o.b. works	.25
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil)	
Diphenylamine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, dms. f.o.b. works	90.00
Diphenyl, 98.9%, sq. dms., f.o.b. works	1.30

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Ephedrine base, elem., USP, bot.		
100-grain lots.....	gram	.60 -
Epsom salt, liquid, bulk tanks, divd....	lb.	1.31 1.41
Solid.....	lb.	1.28½ 1.38½
Epoxy resin (see Magnesium sulfate)		
Erythoric acid, powder, grain, 100 lb.		
dms., i.f. or mixed i.f. f.o.b.		
works.....	lb.	4.10 4.25
Ester gum, gum-robinia dms., i.f.,		
divd., W., Md., N.Y., E. States,		
Minnesota, N.C., Ohio, St.		
Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va. lb.		
Ester gum, wood-rosin type, dms., c.i.,		
same basis.....	lb.	.75 -
Ethyl acetate, syn., 95-98%, tanks,		
divd.....	lb.	.43 .46
98%, tanks, divd.....	lb.	.41 .41½
Ethyl acetate, tank, i.f., divd. lb.		.41½ .42½
tanks, divd.....	lb.	1.05 -
Ethyl acrylate, tanks, frt. alid.....	lb.	.66 -
Ethyl alcohol, syn., 180 prl., USP tax		
free, tanks, divd.....	gal.	1.55 -
Ethyl alcohol, absolute, 200 prl., tax		
free prices 12c. Higher		
than 180 prl., tax free.....	gal.	1.08 1.28
Ethyl alcohol, fermentation, tanks,		
f.o.b. works.....	lb.	1.08 1.28
Price range attributed various states tax incentives		
Ethyl alcohol, denat. (see Denaturated alcohol, ethyl).		
Ethyl p-aminobenzoate, NF (see Benzocaine).		
Ethyl benzene, dms.....	lb.	1.36 1.50
Ethyl bromide, dms., i.f.,		
frt. alid. E.....	lb.	.78 -
Ethyl butyrate, dms.....	lb.	1.35 1.50
Ethyl cellulose, standard vis., 7 cps.		
lbs., i.f. or mixed i.f. f.o.b.		
standard vis., 10, 20, 45, 100 cps.,		
i.f., frt. equaid. E.....	lb.	4.17 4.22
medium vis., 50, 70, 100 cps., i.f., frt.		
equaid. E.....	lb.	4.28 -
USP vis., 7 cps bgs., i.f., frt. equaid.		
E.....	lb.	4.65 -
USP 10,20,45,100 bgs., i.f., frt.		
equaid. E.....	lb.	4.59 4.69
VSP medium vis., 50,100 lbs., i.f.,		
frt. equaid. E.....	lb.	4.51 -
Ethyl chloride, tech., cyls., frt. alid. lb.		26 28½
tanks, frt. alid.....	lb.	24 26½
Ethyl dimethylamine, mixed dms., i.f.		
divd. E.....	lb.	41.00 -
tanks, divd. E.....	lb.	1.12 -
Ethyl ether, refined, tanks, f.o.b.....	lb.	1.23 -
Ethyl hexane, dms.....	lb.	4.25 4.75
2-Ethylhexanoic acid, dms., c.i., i.f., divd.		
tanks divd. E.....	lb.	.83 -
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate, straight or		
mixed, tanks, frt. alid.....	lb.	79.5 -
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, tanks, divd. lb.		.35 -
Ethyl iodide, cbys., works.....	lb.	8.25 -
Ethyl linoleoyl, syn. 55-gal dms. lb.		10.60 -
Ethyl linylal acetyl, sym., 55-gal		
dms.....	lb.	10.85 -
Ethyl methacrylate, tanks, frt.		
equaid.....	lb.	1.06 -
N-Ethyl morphine, dms., i.f., frt.		
alid.....	lb.	2.00 -
tanks, same basis.....	lb.	1.92 -
N-Ethyl-naphthylamino, dms.,		
works.....	lb.	1.04 -
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).		
Ethyl paraffin (see Paraffin, ethyl).		
Ethyl silicate dil., 40% available SiO ₂ ,		
dms., i.f., f.o.b. works.....	lb.	1.45 1.46
tanks, f.o.b. works.....	lb.	1.39 -
N-Ethyl-m-toluidine, tech., flg., dms.,		
c.i., f.o.b.....	lb.	3.18 -
tanks, same basis.....	lb.	3.10 -
N-Ethyl-o-coumarin, dms.....	lb.	2.85 2.90
Ethyl vanillin 100 lb. dms., 500 lbs. or		
more.....	lb.	13.50 -
25 lb. dms., 500 lbs. or more.....	lb.	13.75 -
100 lb. dms., less than 500 lb. lb.		14.00 14.50
Ethylaniline (see Mono-Di and Tri-N-Ethylanilines, dms., c.i., t.l., f.o.b.)		
works.....	lb.	1.68 -
tanks, same basis.....	lb.	1.58 -
Ethylbenzene, bulk, f.o.b. Houston,		
Tex.....	lb.	.22 .23
Ethylene, contract, divd.....	lb.	18 18½
Ethylene brassylic acid, dms.....	lb.	16.00 16.25
Ethylenediamine, dms., i.f.,		
works.....	lb.	1.30 1.305
Ethylenediamine dihydrochloride.....	lb.	7.55 9.25
Ethylenediamine tetracarboxylic acid, tetra-		
acetosulf acid addn., i.f.,		
frt. equaid.....	lb.	.38½ -
Ethylene dibromide dms., c.i., frt.		
equaid.....	lb.	.38 .42
tanks, frt. alid.....	lb.	.37 .42
Ethylene dichloride, tanks, f.o.b.		
works.....	lb.	.17 .17½
Ethylene glycol, indust., tanks, frt.		
alid.....	lb.	.31 -
Ethylene glycol monoether, tanks,		
divd. E.....	lb.	.41½ -
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether,		
tanks, divd. E.....	lb.	.51 -
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether,		
tanks, divd. E.....	lb.	.34 -
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether so-		
ciolate, tanks, frt. alid. E.....	lb.	.64½ -
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether so-		
ciolate, tanks, frt. alid. E.....	lb.	.55½ -
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether so-		
ciolate, tanks, frt. alid. E.....	lb.	.43 -
Ethylene oxide, tanks, f.o.b.....	lb.	.38 .45
Ethylene tetrachloride (see Tetrachlorethane).		
Eucalyptol, NF, dms., Portuguese kiln.		
Eucahyptus Citradora Oil, Chinese kiln		

Ferric chloride, sewage grade, 100 percent basis, f.o.b. works, tank		
Ferro nitrate, crystal, dms., 11, f.o.b. lb.	178.00	255.00
Ferro oxalate, tech. gran., 50-lb. dm., f.o.b. works	.84	
Ferro sulfate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works	1.85	
Ferro cyanide, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works		
Ferric phosphate, FCCG lbs./50-lb. powder, dms., 10,000 lbs.	1.10	1.15
Ferro pyrophosphate, soluble, purif., 50-lb. dm.	1.11	
Ferro sulfate, 60-lb. dm., 6.75% Fe, dms., ton for fr. atd.	.45	
Ferro sulfate, partly hydrated, 100-lb. bgs., c.i., works	141.00	
Ferro sulfate, partly hydrated, 100-lb. bulk, works	117.00	
Ferro ammonium sulfate, fine gran., green gran., 100 lb. dm., 2,000 lb. min. f.o.b. shipping pt.	2.00	2.95
2c. per pound surcharge for shipments W. of Denver		
Ferric ammonium oxalate, fine gran., 250-lb. dms., 11, f.o.b. works	.42	
Ferro hydroxyethylene diamminetri-acetic acid, industrial grade, sodium salt, soln., 100-lb. f.o.b. works	.56	
Ferro hydroxyethylene diamminetri-acetic acid, industrial grade, sodium salt soln., 5% Fe, t.c., 11, f.o.b. works	.84	
Ferrous fluoborate liq. concn, dms., 11, works, frt. equiv.	.54	
Ferrous gluconate, N.F., 11, works f.o.b.	2.25	
Ferrous naphthenate, liq., 8% Fe, dms.	1.17	
Ferrous sulfate, moist, bulk, f.o.b. works	30.00	
Heptahydrate, gran., bulk, 11, f.o.b. works	148.00	150.00
Monohydrate, gran., bulk, 11, f.o.b. works	170.00	180.00
USP, powder, 400-lb. dms.	.49	
Cryt., 250-lb. dm.	.81	
Fr. d. C. 11, works	10.00	
Siberia, dms.	12.75	
Fish oil, refd., alkali, tanks, c.i., lb.	.29	
Kettle-bonded, tanks	.32	.36
Light, cold-pressed, dms., c.i., lb.	.34	
Dark, cold-pressed, dms., c.i., lb.	.25	
Fishmeal, codon, menhaden, 90% protein grd., bulk, f.o.b. Atlantic port.	285.00	
f.o.b. Gulf port.	299.00	
Imp., Chilean, 55% protein min. bulk, c.i., U.S. whrs., f.o.b. Atlantic and Gulf ports	285.00	
Fluoboric acid, U.S. works, frt. equiv.	.70	
Fluoroboric acid, No. 11 bulk, tank, delivd.	.57	.65
No. 12, bulk, same basis	.68	.7
No. 22, bulk, same basis	1.05	1.1
No. 113, bulk, same basis	.65	.3
No. 112, bulk, same basis	1.02	1.0
Fluossilic acid (see Hydrofluosilicic acid)		
Formaldehyde, 37% methanol free (un-inhibited) delivd., gulf	.40	
44-45% (1% methanol) tank	.088	.01
37% (inhibited 7% methanol, delivd.	.0945	.10
37% (inhibited 11-15% methanol) delivd.	.095	.10
Formamide, tanks, f.o.b.	135.00	
dms., same basis	.44	
Gaulin oil 90% tanks, f.o.b.	.38 1/2	
95% dms., c.i., works	.51 1/2	
Fructose, crystal, 16,000 kilos or more, dms.	.90	1.03
Fumaric acid, food grade, bgs., 11, frt. equiv.	.75 1/2	.77
tech. grade, bgs., 11, f.o.b. frt. equiv.	.85	
Furfural, tanks, f.o.b. Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and Cedar Rapids, Iowa	.75	
Furfuryl alcohol, tanks, f.o.b. Memphis, Tenn. and Omaha, Neb.	.72	
Gall, dms., frt. atd. 100% basis	2.30	
Gall acid, 400-lb. dm.	23.05	
Gelsolin, 100-lb. dm.	100.00	110.00
Gelsolin, edible, 100 AOC test, dms.		
111, delivd.	1.50	1.75
125 AOC test, dms., 111	1.75	1.85
150 AOC test, dms., 111	1.85	1.95
175 AOC test, dms., 111	1.95	2.05
200 AOC test, dms., 111	2.05	2.15
225 AOC test, dms., 111	2.10	2.25
250 AOC test, dms., 111	2.20	2.35
275 AOC test, dms., 111	2.30	2.45
300 AOC test, dms., 111	2.50	2.65
Gentian violet (see Methyl roseaniline)		
Gervaket, 50% 42% dms.	6.25	
Gervat formal, dms.	3.50	
95-98% dms.	6.75	
Geranium oil, Moroccan	48.00	
Bourbon	55.00	
Chinese	33.00	
Egypt	22.00	
Turkish (see Palmarosa oil)		
Geranyl acetate, dms.	6.44	6.00
net, dms.	10.95	
Geranyl formal, dms.	6.80	
net, dms.	16.85	
Giltsone, g.p., bulk, c.i., f.o.b. Boston	160.00	
Isobuto, same basis	160.00	
Ginger, Coch'n, bgs.	.83	.85
Chinese	.52	.63
Ginger oil, Chinese	35.00	44.00
Indian	55.00	
Ginger oil, Indian	50.00	
Gluconic acid (see Sodium gluconate)		
Glucoic acid salt, 50% dms., c.i., 11		

CHEMICAL PRICES		
WEEK ENDING NOV 7, 1986		
Glue, bone, extracted, green, jelly-		
grams, bgs, c.i. f.o.b.	-	-
85 jellygrams, bgs, c.i. f.o.b. . .	.86	-
116 jellygrams, bgs, c.i. f.o.b. . .	.78	-
135 jellygrams, bgs, c.i. f.o.b. . .	.77	-
164 jellygrams, bgs, c.i. f.o.b. . .	.79	-
192 jellygrams, bgs, c.i. f.o.b. . .	.87	-
220 jellygrams, bgs, c.i. f.o.b. . .	.83	-
Glue, Nide,		
108 jellygrams, bgs, t.l. f.o.b. . .	.80	-
135 jellygrams, bgs, t.l. f.o.b. . .	.85	-
164 jellygrams, bgs, t.l. f.o.b. . .	.80	-
192 jellygrams, bgs, t.l. f.o.b. . .	.86	-
222 jellygrams, bgs, t.l. f.o.b. . .	1.00	-
251 jellygrams, bgs, t.l. f.o.b. . .	1.05	-
283 jellygrams, bgs, t.l. f.o.b. . .	1.10	-
315 jellygrams, bgs, t.l. f.o.b. . .	1.15	-
347 jellygrams, bgs, t.l. f.o.b. . .	1.20	-
379 jellygrams, bgs, t.l. f.o.b. . .	1.26	-
411 jellygrams, bgs, t.l. f.o.b. . .	1.30	-
444 jellygrams, bgs, t.l. f.o.b. . .	1.35	-
477 jellygrams, bgs, t.l. f.o.b. . .	1.40	-
Glyceric acid, 99.9% dms., 100-lb.		
lots, frt. add.	6.65	-
Glutamine, nat. retid., USP, CP 99.9%		
tanke, divd. . . . .	.89%	-
USP, CP, nat. 96% tanke, divd. . .	.87%	-
Syn. 95%, tanke, divd. . . . .	.89%	-
Syn. 88.5%, tanke, divd. . . . .	.91	-
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid)		
Glyceryl guaiacolate, 100-lb. fib. dms.		
f.o.b.	14.50	-
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid)		
Glyoxal, 40% soln., bulk, tanks,		
divd. . . . .	.44%	-
Grapefruit oil, Fla., dms.	3.00	-
Calif. dms.	3.00	-
Israel	3.00	-
Grafting amorph. powd., bgs, dms.		
ex whse. . . . .	.16	.4
cryst. 88-90%, powd., bgs, dms.		
ex whse. . . . .	.30	.6
Graphitic, cryst. 90-92%, powd., bgs,		
dms. ex whse. . . . .	.40	.7
95-99% powd., bgs, dms. ex		
whse. . . . .	.60	.9
Graphite, amorph., cryst. 97%-endup,		
powd., bgs., dms., ex		
whse. . . . .	.80	1.2
Graphitic, faks, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs,		
dms. ex whse. . . . .	.65	.7
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs, dms., ex		
whse. . . . .	.85	.7
Gressee (See Oleo, Fats & Waxes market report)		
Gross oil (See Lard and oil)		
Guaiacol, tech., 500-lb dms. 24,000 lb.		
min., f.o.b. Wallingford,		
Conn.	2.70	-
Guaiacwood oil, dms.	3.76	-
Guar gum, edible, bgs., c.i. f.o.b.		
slip, pt. . . . .	.50	.7
Indust., bgs., high viscosity, c.i.		
same basis. . . . .	.60	.8
<hr/>		
Hellotropin, dms.	6.00	6.28
Hemlock oil (see Spruce oil)		
Herbano leaves, ble. . . . .	.55	-
Heptane, indusl., tanks, f.o.b. Beau-		
mont, Tex.	1.07	-
95%, tanks, f.o.b. Houston,		
Tex.	1.18	-
Heptanoic acid, syn., tanks, f.o.b. .	.85	-
Hexadecanol, syn., tanks, f.o.b. .	.43%	-
Hexahydrophthalic anhydride, tech.		
dms., t.l., f.o.b. works	1.42	-
Hexamethylenetetramine, gran. bgs,		
c.i., t.l. works . . . . .	.65	-
gran. dms., c.i., t.l. works . . . .	.69	-
pdr. bgs, c.i., t.l. works . . . . .	.60	-
powd. dms., c.i., t.l. works . . . .	.60	-
Hexene, 1Indusl., tanks, works . . .	1.01	1.16
96%, tanks, f.o.b. Houston,		
Tex.	1.12	-
Hexanol, syn., tanks, f.o.b. . . . .	.60	-
Hexyl alcohol, mixed isomers,		
tanks. . . . .	.32	-
p-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.i.,		
works. . . . .	.75%	-
Hexylene glycol, tanks, divd. . . .	.60	-
Hydroacetic, USP, dms., 25-lb. lots		
or more, frt. add.	30.00	-
Homotropine hydrobromide, USP, 100-		
oz. oz. lots, bolis.	10.26	11.96
Homotropine methylbromide, USP, 100-		
oz. oz. lots, bolis.	9.70	10.70
Homound hard, bolis. . . . .	.28	.28
Hydrazine hydrate, 86%, t.l., frt.		
add.	1.64	-
55-gal. dms., t.l., frt. add.	1.81	-
Hydrate oil, purif., 47%-57%, 2-		
gals. c.i. work.	7.50	-
Hydroalketyl alcohol, tech., solid.		
dms., c.i., f.o.b. zone 1 . . . . .	.85	-
tanks, f.o.b. zone 1 . . . . .	.80	-
Hydrobromic acid, 48% dms., c.i. t.l.		

CHEMICAL PRICES

WEEK ENDING NOV 7, 1986

Glu, bone, extracted, green, jelly-				
grams, bgs., cl.	f.o.b.			-
85 jellygrams, bgs., cl.	f.o.b.			.86
118 jellygrams, bgs., cl.	f.o.b.			.78
132 jellygrams, bgs., cl.	f.o.b.			.77
184 jellygrams, bgs., cl.	f.o.b.			.78
192 jellygrams, bgs., cl.	f.o.b.			.87
220 jellygrams, bgs., cl.	f.o.b.			.83
Glu, hide,				
158 jellygrams, bgs., cl.	f.o.b.			.80
184 jellygrams, bgs., cl.	f.o.b.			.85
212 jellygrams, bgs., cl.	f.o.b.			.90
222 jellygrams, bgs., cl.	f.o.b.			.85
222 jellygrams, bgs., cl.	f.o.b.			1.00
221 jellygrams, bgs., cl.	f.o.b.			1.05
263 jellygrams, bgs., cl.	f.o.b.			1.10
316 jellygrams, bgs., cl.	f.o.b.			1.15
347 jellygrams, bgs., cl.	f.o.b.			1.22
378 jellygrams, bgs., cl.	f.o.b.			1.25
411 jellygrams, bgs., cl.	f.o.b.			1.30
444 jellygrams, bgs., cl.	f.o.b.			1.35
477 jellygrams, bgs., cl.	f.o.b.			1.40
Glyceric acid, 50% rds., 100 lb.				
toke, fr. acid.				.685
Glycerine, nat. refd., USP, CP 89%+				
tanks, divd.				.89½
USP, CP, nat. 98%, tanks, divd.				.874
Syn. 95%, tanks, divd.				.89%
Syn. 90.5%, tanks, divd.				.91
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid)				
Glyceryl guascolate, 100-lb. tib. dms.				
f.o.b.				14.50
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid)				
Graptol 40% soln., bulk, tanks,				
divd.				.44½
Calif. dms.				.30
Israel				3.00
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., dms.,				
ex whse.				.16
cryst. 95-90% powd., bgs., dms.,				
ex whse.				.30
Graphite, cryst. 90-92% powd., bgs.,				
dms., ex whse.				.40
95-98% powd., lgs., dms.,				
whse.				.80
Graphite, amorph., cryst., 97% endup,				
powd., bgs., dms., ex				.80
whse.				1.2
Graphite, rds., No. 1, 90-95% bgs.,				.65
No. 2, 90-95% bgs., dms., ex				
whse.				.65
Grease (See Oils, Fats & Waxes market report)				
Gum (See Seed Gum)				
Guascol, tech. 50% dms., 24,000 lb.				
con., f.o.b. Wallingford,				
Conn.				2.70
Guaswood oil, dms.				3.75
Guar gum, edible, bgs., cl., f.o.b.				
ship pt.				.80
Indian, high viscosity, 400-1,000				
cent poise.				.50

H

Helotropium, dms.	8.00	6.25
Hemlock of (see Spruce oil)		
Hemlock leaves, bla. ....	.55	—
Heptane, indust. tanks, f.o.b. Beaumont, Tex. gal.	1.07	—
95%, tank, f.o.b. Houston, Tex.	1.18	—
Heptanol acid, syn. tanks, f.o.b. ....	.85	—
Hexadecanol, syn. tanks, f.o.b. ....	.43 ^{1/2}	—
Hexahydrophthalic anhydride, tech. dms., l.i., f.o.b. works, lb.	1.42	—
Hexamethylenesulfonamide, gran. bgs., cl., works ....	.65	—
Hexyl alcohol, c.i., l.i., works, lb. ....	.69	—
pd. bgs., cl., l.i., works ....	.80	—
powd. dms., c.i., l.i., works ....	.83	—
Hexane, Indust. tanks, works gal.	1.01	1.10
95%, tank, f.o.b. Houston, Tex. gal.	1.12	—
Hexyl, syn. tanks, f.o.b. ....	.80	—
Hexyl alcohol, m. l.	—	—
tanks, ....	.32	—
p-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.i., works lb. ....	.75 ^{1/2}	—
Hexylene glycol, tanks, divd. ....	.50	—
Hexonol, USP, dms., 29-lb. lots or more, fr. skid,	30.00	—
Homocresol, c.i., l.i., USP 100-oz. lots, bota. oz.	10.25	11.90
Homomethylenebromide, USP 10-250 oz. lots, bota. oz.	9.70	10.70
Homoneural herb, bla. lb. ....	.25	.27
Hydrazine hydrate, 85%, l.i., fr. skid, lb.	1.54	—
55-gal. drums, l.i.,	1.61	—
Hydrochloric acid, purif., 47%-57%, 2-dozs., f.o.b. works,	7.50	—
Hydrodistillate alcohol, tech., solid. dms., c.i., f.o.b. zone 1, lb. ....	.85	—
tanks, f.o.b. zone 1, lb. ....	.80	—
Hydrobromic acid, 48% dms., c.i., l.i.,	26.00	—

Perchloroethylene, dry cleaning grade.

	Pigment green B, kg/s	lb.	2.20
	Polychlorine hydrochloride, USP	kg/s	1,500.00
	Pimento oil, dms.	lb.	13.80
	Pimento leaf oil, dms.	lb.	19.00
	Pine oil, 60% min. alcohol content, bulk, f.i.b. works	100 lbs.	47.00
	dms., oil, f.i.	100 lbs.	51.00
	a-Pinene, perfume grade	lb.	1.82
	tech. grade	lb.	.18
	b-Pinene, perfume grade tanks	kg	2.93
	tech. grade, tanks	kg	.35
	tech. grade, dryhd., dms., f.i. f.t. acid	lb.	1.80
	E	lb.	1.80
	Piperazine dihydro, 36%, dms., 1,100-lb. lots, f.t. acid	lb.	2.25
	Piperazine dihydro, 36%, dms., 1,100-lb. lots, f.t. acid	lb.	2.00
	Piperazine hexahydrate, 44%, dms., 1,100-lb. lots, f.t. acid	lb.	1.60
	Piperazine hexahydrate, 42%, dms., f.t. acid	lb.	1.80
	Piperidine acid, 98% min. dms., oil, f.i. works	kg/s	6.82
	Piperidine butoxide dms., divd. E	lb.	5.00
	Platinum, metal, works	kg/s	550.00
	Polycarbonate resin, high-density, blow molding, g.p., hopper cars, f.t. acid	lb.	1.84
	Polystyrene resin, unsaturated, g.p., orthophthalic, bulk, tankcars	lb.	.51
	Isophthalic, same basis	lb.	.58
	Isophthalic, same basis	lb.	.51
	Polyethylene resin, high-density, blow molding, g.p., hopper cars, f.t. acid	lb.	.44
	Injection molding, same basis	lb.	.43
	extrusion, g.p., hopper cars, same basis	lb.	.47
	wire and cable, nat., hopper cars, same basis	lb.	.54
	wire and cable, black, same basis	lb.	.86
	Polyethylene resin, low-density, film extr., hopper cars, f.t. acid	lb.	.35
	clarity film, hopper cars, f.t. acid	lb.	.35
	pellet shrink film, hopper cars, same basis	lb.	.35
	extrusion coating, hopper cars, same basis	lb.	.37
	g.p., hopper cars, same basis	lb.	.38
	Polyethylene linear low-density g.p. extr.	lb.	.38
	blown film resin	lb.	.40
	cast film resin	lb.	.40
	Polyethylene resin, low-density injection molding, g.p., hopper cars, same basis	lb.	.45
	fine wire, CATV, power cable	lb.	.70
	wire and cable thermoplastic high-voltage, natural color, same basis	lb.	.80
	wire and cable, XLPE low voltage, 14% carbon black, same basis	lb.	.88
	wire and cable lighting	lb.	.80
	Polymeth sulfide, USP, bulk, 50-billion units min.	million units	.82
	Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monosulfate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.73
	Polyoxyethylene sorbitan triacetate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.73
	Polypropylene resin, homopolymer, g.p., nat., f.i. acid	lb.	.45
	copolymer, met. impact, nat., same basis	lb.	.53
	high impact, same basis	lb.	.50
	Colasol 100, 6% per lb. higher for each grade	lb.	.80
	Polyethylene resin, crystal, nat., hopper cars, f.t. acid	lb.	.47
	Impact, nat., hopper cars, same basis	lb.	.48
	high heat, high impact, nat., hopper cars, same basis	lb.	.49
	expandable beads (EPB), pigging grade, 1.20% water, nat.	lb.	.69
	modified, same basis	lb.	.71
	Polyvinyl alcohol, fully hydrolyzed, medium viscosity, bags, f.i.	lb.	1.00
	partially hydrolyzed, bags, f.i.	lb.	1.05
	Polyvinyl chloride resin, g.p., homopolymer dispersion, bags, f.i.	lb.	.50
	g.p. suspension, bulk	lb.	.38
	fine grade, bulk, same basis	lb.	.47
	Polyvinyl chloride, g.p., homopolymer dispersion, same basis	lb.	.58
	g.p. copolymer suspension, same basis	lb.	.58
	Poppylene Dutch bags	lb.	.45
	Turkey bags	lb.	.50
	Potash agricultural (see Potassium sulfate)	lb.	.50
	Potash, caustic, liq., 46% basic, tankers, West Coast, 60% min. 100 lbs. ext. terminal	100 lbs.	13.00
	ref. flake, 88-92%, 400-lb. dms., f.i. works	100 lbs.	42.85
	Potassium acetate, gran., dms., f.i. works	lb.	.80
	Potassium bicarbonate, tech., gran., dms., f.i. works	lb.	.31
	Potassium carbonate, USP, gran., dms., f.i.	lb.	.31

[illegible]

	Sodium bisulfite, 90% bgs., 100% bgs.	100	2
	Sodium bisulfite, 90% bgs., 100% bgs., work, East.	100	2
2.75	soln., 100% bgs., work, West100 bgs. photographic grade, 43% soln.	100	2
-	Sodium borate NF, gran., bgs., c.i. works.	100	2
.78	powd., same basis.	100	2
1.30	Sodium borohydride, powd., dms., 1000-3000 mesh.	100	2
160.00	Sodium borohydride, stabilized water soln., 12% NaBH ₄ , 100% basis, 3000 psi. tankwagon, works.	100	1
21.00	Sodium bromide, 90% gran., 400-lb. dms., f.o.b. works.	100	1
1.10	Sodium carbonate, decahydrate, bgs., c.i., l.i. works.	100	2
1.10	Sodium carbonate, cryst. monohydrate	100	2
1.41	Sodium carbonate, monohydrate, bgs., c.i., l.i. works.	100	3
1.83	Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).	100	3
1.69	Sodium chlorate, crystal, bulk, to, t.i. delivered, E.	100	3
-	Sodium chlorate, cryst., 450-lb. dms., c.i. works, E.	100	3
61.20	Sodium chlorate, test. (see Salt).	100	3
25.00	Sodium chloride, USP, gran., c.i. works.	100	3
98.00	Sodium chlorite, tech., dms., c.i. works.	100	3
99.00	Sodium chromate, anhyd., dms., c.i. works.	100	3
-	Sodium chromate, tetrahydrate, bgs., c.i., l.i. works.	100	3
-	Sodium citrate, gran., anhyd., 200-lb. dms., c.i., l.i., N.Y.	100	3
-	Sodium citrate, USP, gran., 100-lb. bgs., l.i., f.o.b. shipping point.	100	3
46.50	Sodium cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works.	100	3
-	Sodium cyanide, brigantes or gran., 95% min., 200-lb. dms, min., divd.	100	3
-	Sodium decacetate, anhyd., dms., c.i. works.	100	3
15.00	Sodium diacetate, FCC, 50-lb. bgs., l.i., divd. E. of Rockles.	100	3
.80	Sodium diacetate, tech., 50-lb. dms., c.i. works.	100	3
.71	Sodium erythorbate, powd., gran., l. or mixed l.i., f.o.b. shipping point.	100	3
1.10	Phos. Na ₂ of Denatured per higher	100	3
1.20	Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., l.i. works.	100	3
.56	Sodium fluoride, tech., gran., dms., l.i. works, fr. equaid.	100	3
28% 23%	Sodium formate, white, 500-lb. dms., c.i. works, fr. equaid.	100	3
32.50	100 bgs., c.i., same basis.	100	3
35.50	USP powd., 200-lb. dms., t.i., f.o.b. shipping point.	100	3
54.50	Sodium formate, bgs., c.i. works.	100	3
75.50	Sodium formate, tech., 50-lb. bgs., 2,500 lbs. or more fr. and.	100	3
82.50	Sodium hydride oil distillate 90% min., 157-lb. dms., 10 dms. works.	100	3
105.00	Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium hydrosulfide).	100	3
-	Sodium hydrosulfide, dms., c.i., l.i. shipping point.	100	3
-	Sodium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb. dms., c.i., l.i. works, fr. equaid.	100	3
-	Sodium hydroxide, tech. 50% caustic.	100	3
-	Sodium hypophosphite, EH grade, 300 lb. dms., f.o.b. works.	100	3
-	100 lb. dms. (see Sodium hypophosphite).	100	3
1.85	Sodium hypophosphite (see Sodium hypophosphite).	100	3
-	Sodium isocyanide, USP, 100-lb. lots, dms., fr. equaid.	100	3
-	Sodium lauryl sulfate, 30%, tanks, f.o.b. works.	100	3
-	Sodium lignin sulfonate, 100-lb. lots, f.o.b. works.	100	3
-	Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).	100	3
-	Sodium metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., f.o.b. works.	100	3
-	Sodium metaborate, gran., bgs., c.i. works.	100	3
195.00	Sodium metal, 12-lb. bricks, dms., c.i. works.	100	3
225.00	Sodium metal, 24-lb. bricks, dms., c.i. works.	100	3
670.00	Sodium metal, 100-lb. bricks, dms., c.i. works.	100	3
-	Sodium metaphosphate, tech. bgs., c.i., f.o.b. shipping point.	100	3
28.50	food grade, bgs. c.i. f.o.b. fr. equaid.	100	3
For West 700.	Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., 100-lb. bgs., c.i., f.o.b. shipping point.	100	3
3.85	pentahydrate, bgs., c.i., f.o.b. shipping point.	100	3
-	bulk, c.i. works.	100	3
-	Sodium molybdate, anhyd., dms. f.o.b. works, 100 lbs. and over.	100	3
6.75	cryst. dms., 100 lbs. basis.	100	3
-	Sodium naphthionate, dms., c.i., l.i., f.o.b. works.	100	3
1.50	Sodium nitrate, USP, bgs., c.i., f.o.b., fr. equaid.	100	3
10.60	Sodium nitrate, conc., industrial, bgs., c.i. works.	100	3
-	bulk, c.i. works.	100	3
-	Imp. conc., 100-lb. bgs., c.i. All. or Gulf works.	100	3
-	bulk, c.i., same basis.	100	3
-	Imp. agricul. bulk, c.i. same basis.	100	3
-	Sodium nitrite, USP, dms., c.i. works.	100	3

78			Sorbitan monoacetate, dms., c.l.
54.60			30,000 min./l., works
57.60			Sorbitan triacetate, c.l./l., 30,000 min./l., f.o.b. works
55.76			Sorbitol USP, reg. 70% aqueous dms., c.l./l., f.o.b. shipping point
55.75	52.75		tanks, f.o.b. shipping point
63.26			gran. dms., c.l./l., 1000
31.60			Soybean meal (See Oil, Fat & Wax)
30.50			Soybean oil acidulated, acetate
35.60			95% acid, tanks, New York
.19	20 1/2		Soybean oil, acid, dms., c.l./l.
6.50			tanks
			s.d., dms.
.54			tanks
58.25			Spearmin leaves, imp. dms.
61.25			Spearmin oil, Far West, native
			Midwest, native
			Far West, Scotch
.3880			Spur oil, dms.
44.75			St. John's bread, bulk
42.50			Stannic chloride, anhyd., d
			works
53.00			Stannic oxide, dms., works
			Stannous chloride, dms.
3.00			Stannous fluoroborate, liq. concs.
			l./l., works, fr. equiv.
3.05			Stannous oxide, dms., works
178.00			Stearic acid, double pressed, bulk
190.00			single-pressed, bulk
			Stramonium leaves, bg.
			Streptococcus sulfid., bulk
			Strychnin carbonate, glass grd., l./l., works
15.70			Strontium nitrate, 50-16 bgs.
27.75			Styrene monomer, 99.6% min./l., f.o.b. works
20.30			Styrene-acrylonitrile resin, nat.
22.15			f.o.b. plant
6.30			cryst. bulk, same base
light of SiO ₂ divided by			clear, same base
17.95	19.75		Styrol acetate, dms.
N.A.			fr. equiv.
22			Succinic anhydride, dms., c.l./l.
			work
23 1/4			Sucrose, ref., white, bgs., c.l./l.
			mfy. E.
			Sucrose octa-acetate, 100 bgs.
			dms., l./l., dwd.
90.00	98.00		tanks, dwd.
			100% dms., l./l., dwd.
90.00	101.00		Sucrose octa-acetate, denat.
113.00	114.00		100-bbs., 100-lbs. works
47.00	53.00		Sulfabenzamide, dms., 500 kilos
500.00			Sulfacetamide-sodium, dms.
500.00			1000
470.00			Sulfadiazine, USP, powd. dms.
410.00			1000
240.00			Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms.
			1000
23.76			Sulfamerazine, USP, microcryst.
microcrystals)			1000
540.00			USP, powd., dms., 500 kilos
			Sulfamethiazole-sodium, USP, p
			1000
			50, 50 kilos
			Sulfamethiazole, powder, dms.
			1000
			Sulfamic acid, cryst. bgs., 100
2.20			1000
			Sulfamic acid, gran., dms., c.l./l.
			works
.97			Sulfanilic acid, NF, 1,000 lbs.
			fr. equiv.
45.80			Sulfanilic acid, tech. bgs., t./l.
			works
22.60			Sulfazquinoline, veterinary, gr
14 1/4			dms.
.28			Sulfur, crude, bright, molten, dms.
39.70			f.o.b. c.l. ref.
57.85			recovered, dms., 1000 lbs.
48.50			f.o.b. tanks, Alberta, Canada, f.o.b. delivery
			dark ex-Tampa, Fla.
			Sulfur, crude, 99.5% min. pur., 100, 50-lb. bgs., c.l./l., m
5.00	8.50		1000
8.00			lump, same base
.62			Sulfur, ref., 99.5% min. pur., 50-lb. bgs., c.l./l., minnes
.91			1000
.28			Sulfur, ref., sublimed, NF, same base
.18			min. pur., 50-lb. bgs.
			Sulfur, sublimed, NF, same base
			1000
			1000
1.82			fine, 99.5% min. passing through mesh, same base
1.44			1000
1.64			1000
1.30	1.58		tanks, same base
1.30			Sulfur dioxide, liq., bulk, t./l., 1000
1.30			1000
1.30			1000
2.30	3.15		Sulfur monochloride, c.l./l., fr. equiv.
			1000
			tanks, same base

l.l.		
s.b.		
.lb.	.76	-
90lb.		
.lb.	.80	-
ous,		
paiping		
.lb.	.35	-
.lb.	.30	-
.lb.	.70	.74
.lb.	.68	.72
cases market report.)		
cases market report.)		
lock,		
rk lb.	.14	.15
.lb.	.48	.59
.lb.	.43	.44
.lb.	.47	.58
.lb.	.38	.43
.lb.	2.50	2.70
.lb.	14.00	15.00
.lb.	10.00	12.00
.lb.	15.00	15.50
.lb.	14.50	16.25
.lb.	8.00	-
.lb.	.28	.30
ms.,		
.lb.	N.A.	-
.lb.	N.A.	-
s.,	N.A.	-
ms.,		
.lb.	2.50	-
.lb.	N.A.	-
.lb.	N.A.	-
.lb.	.26	.39
.lb.	.28	.375
.lb.	.32	.40
.lb.	.15	.20
.kilo.	47.00	-
bgr.,		
.lb.	.37 1/4	-
c.l.,		
0 lb.	51.50	-
t.c.,		
.lb.	.22	.27
bulk,		
.lb.	.77	-
.lb.	.77	.81
.lb.	.77	.81
.lb.	2.35	-
.b., U.,		
.lb.	2.00	2.10
.lb.		
.lb.	1.71	-
f.o.b.		
0 lbs.	33.10	-
90%		
.lb.	1.18	-
.lb.	1.10	-
.lb.	1.18	-
spring		
.kilo.	12.50	13.50
.kilo.	39.50	-
500		
.kilo.	25.00	-
600		
.kilo.	20.00	23.50
500		
.kilo.	53.00	-
.kilo.	500	-
.kilo.	40.70	-
stale,		
.kilo.	33.50	-
.kilo.	32.00	-
powd.		
.kilo.	13.00	-
500		
.kilo.	9.00	10.00
t.l.		
.lb.	38.00	41.00
t.l.		
.lb.	.38	-
me,		
.lb.	2.00	-
.lb.	.67 1/2	-
ads,		
.lb.	8.00	-
.lb.		
ation	150.00	-
ation	155.50	-
ation	135.50	-
ation	125.50	-
US		
102.00		
ation	157.50	-
coml.		
inese		
.lb.	13.50	-
.lb.	13.50	-
rolls		
be-		
.lb.	17.50	-
.lb.		
.lb.	20.00	-
55%		
.b.		
.lb.	26.00	-
ops.		
.lb.	14.50	-
325		
.lb.	15.50	-
.lb.		
.lb.	.24	-
.lb.	.17 1/4	-
.lb.		
.lb.	230.00	-
oria,		
.lb.	.22 1/2	-
.lb.	.18 1/4	-

Schließen manchester, das ist die

4E.

CHEMICAL PROFILE

ETHANOLAMINES

November 10, 1986

SUPPLY	CAPACITY*
PRODUCER	
Dow, Plaquemine, La.	150
ICI, Bayport, Tex.	40
Texaco, Port Neches, Tex.	240
Union Carbide, Seadrift, Tex.	250
Total	680

*Millions of pounds per year of mono-, di-, and triethanolamines. Production is split almost evenly among the three. Dow's Midland, Mich. plant, rated at 25-million pounds per year, currently produces isopropanolamines. Olin placed its 40-million pound Brandenburg, Ky. facility on stand-by last July, but continues to market material. Profile last published 11/21/83; this revision 11/10/86.

DEMAND
1985: 540 million pounds; 1986: 525 million pounds; 1990: 580 million pounds (includes exports).

GROWTH
Historical (1976-1985): 7.1 percent per year; future: 2.5 percent per year through 1990.

PRICE
Historical (1952-1986): High, 52 1/2¢. per pound (MEA); 53 1/2¢. per pound (DEA) 54 1/2¢. per pound (TEA-85 percent), tanks, frt. alld.; low, 13¢. per pound (MEA); 12 1/2¢. per pound (DEA); 16¢. per pound (TEA-85 percent), same basis. Current: 33¢. per pound (MEA); 34¢. per pound (DEA); 35¢. per pound (TEA-85 percent), same basis.

USES
Domestic, 65 percent (detergents, including textiles, personal care products, and other surfactants, 35 percent; natural gas conditioning and petroleum use, 30 percent; metal working, 12 percent; textiles, 12 percent, other, including agricultural intermediate and cement grinding aids, 11 percent); exports, 35 percent.

STRENGTH
Exports have been posting large, steady growth for the past several years. This year's surge from 170 million pounds to a projected 183 million pounds can be partly attributed to the weaker dollar, and increased demand from Europe. Domestic surfactant applications, particularly in liquid laundry detergents, and personal care products are performing well.

WEAKNESS
The depressed oil and gas industry has caused a very large cutback in ethanolamine sales for treating sour gas. Not only is volume down, but gas producers are concentrating production on more economical sweet gas, thereby doubly reducing ethanolamine demand. Prices, dragged down by tumbling ethylene values, have fallen 4¢. per pound since January 1, 1986. The metal-working business has been hurt by widespread industry rationalizations, and textiles have been battered by imports.

OUTLOOK
The surfactants business is projected to grow well above the GNP through the decade, but there's no telling when the natural gas business will rebound. Olin's idling of its Brandenburg plant has improved the domestic supply-demand balance, and Carbide has been, and will continue, to increase its internal demand for monoethanolamines for the production of ethylenamines.

BOOKSHELF

When Markets Shake

This book* explores a problem facing today's top managers — how to manage effectively when traditional ground rules crumble and fall. The author, a Harvard Business School professor who for more than twenty years has researched managerial responses to changing strategic and economic forces, takes the petrochemical industry as his model and deals with that industry worldwide.

Concentrating on the relationship of major corporations with their governments, the book correlates management responses to the changing economic climate and the effects of national policy and regulations on its decisions.

The volume begins with an overview of the petrochemical industry of the 1980's and plunged into an economic crevasse of excess capacity and severe losses (with no expected decline in competition). Common developments and patterns are drawn from six industrialized countries, highlighting similarities which transcend national boundaries.

Utilizing these elements, managerial strategies are extracted which it is felt have been used successfully in dealing not only with a changing marketplace, but also with the restrictions of the political environment.

Following this overview, the author puts his findings into a three-phase restructuring agenda for top management. It includes: preparation — the need for a cogent strategic plan for both short- and long-term changes; concentration — optimizing a company's opportunities through mergers, swaps, takeovers and acquisitions; and rationalization — the often painful process of modifying existing structures in order to carry out the agenda.

To aid managers in their planning, he also stresses the need for reforms in public policy toward industry, particularly in regard to cooperative actions.

The petrochemical industry is not a unique case, but foreshadows what could be the future for many global industries. If managers can learn from their petrochemical counterparts, they can prepare themselves for that time when their own markets quake.

*WHEN MARKETS SHAKE. By Joseph L. Bower. Cloth. 6 1/2 X 9 1/2 inches. 256 pages. Harvard Business School Press, Harvard Business School, Boston, Mass. 02163. \$19.95.

Hazardous Waste

This guide* to the Resource, Conservation & Recovery Act emphasizes both the current and the future impact of the 1984 amendments to the act, which greatly expand and strengthen the national regulatory program.

The book covers the full scope of RCRA, describing and analyzing the controls: hazardous waste generation, management, treatment, storage, transportation and disposal.

The authors present information on a wide variety of regulatory issues, providing answers to a number of important questions. What is hazardous waste, and which wastes are hazardous? How will the regulations affect small-quantity generators, a group previously exempt from controls? Which wastes are restricted from land disposal? What is involved in the permitting process for generators, transporters, treatment, storage and disposal facilities? What are the requirements for environmental monitoring and cleanup?

The book examines a wide range of topics from the history of the program to requirements for leaking underground storage tanks, from understanding the nuances and distinctions between waste management, waste recycling and production activities to the relationship between state and Federal RCRA programs.

Full discussions are devoted to such topics as qualifying for interim status and subject to the new requirements; public participation in the permitting process; RCRA regulations for insurance, financial responsibility, and contingency plans; and the waste subject to RCRA in the near future.

*HAZARDOUS WASTE REGULATION — THE NEW ERA: AN ANALYSIS AND GUIDE TO RCRA AND THE 1984 AMENDMENTS. By Richard C. Fortuna and David J. Lennett. Cloth. 6 X 9 inches. McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1221 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020. \$59.50.

JOBS & PEOPLE



Michael R. Schimmenti, who has been named president of Griffin International Corporation. He was Griffin International from his previous position as vice-president of the solvents and gas products division of Exxon Chemical Americas in Houston.

Air Products Names Manager and Director

Air Products & Chemicals, Inc., has appointed Edward M. Hare manager of market research in its Chemical Group and Dr. John B. Pfeiffer director of research and development in the technical diversification department.

Mr. Hare will have responsibility for directing market studies and business analyses and will take a principal role in the chemicals group's diversification efforts.

Dr. Pfeiffer assumes responsibility for all research and development efforts within the technical diversification department. He has been with Air Products since 1976.

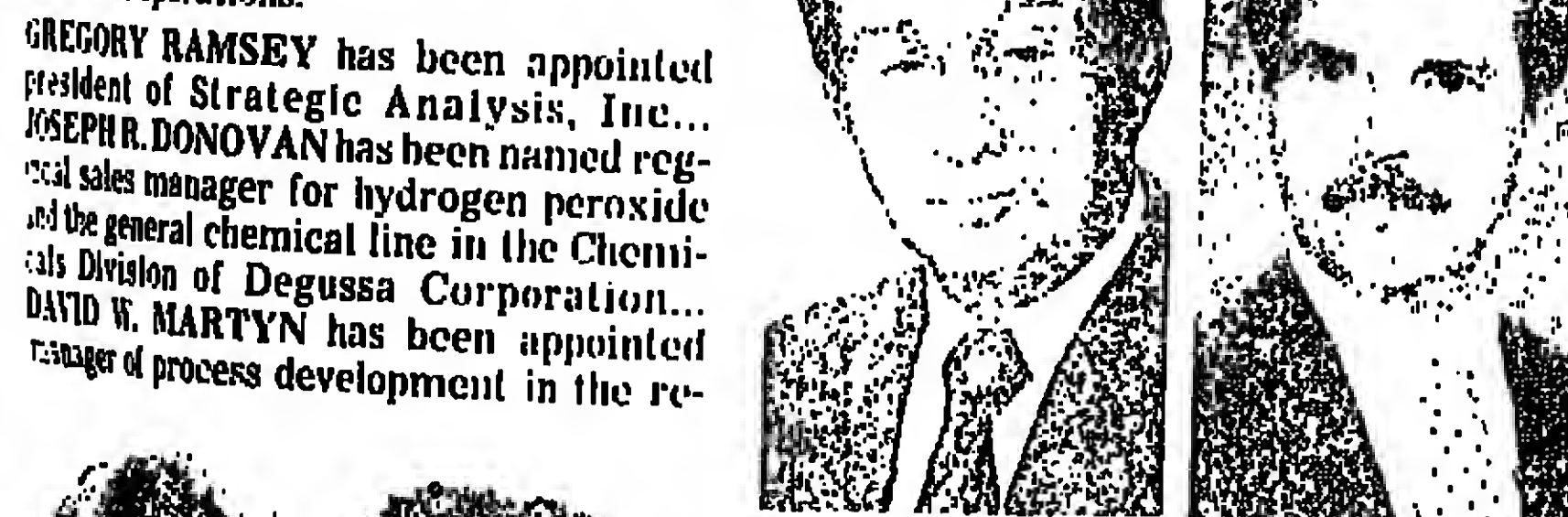


E.M. Hare

J.B. Pfeiffer

MARY LU HICKEY has been named regional sales manager in the Coatings and Additives Division for Hercules, Inc.'s Midwestern region. JANET E. MANN has been elected general manager of the chelate chemicals management unit at Akzo Chemie America. DONALD E. MCKINNEY has been named Specialty Industrial Products Inc. as director of operations.

GREGORY RAMSEY has been appointed president of Strategic Analysis, Inc. JOSEPH R. DONOVAN has been named regional sales manager for hydrogen peroxide and the general chemical line in the Chemical Division of Degussa Corporation. DAVID W. MARTYN has been appointed manager of process development in the research and development department at Horizon Chemical, a division of A.E. Staley Mfg. Co.



D.E. McKinney

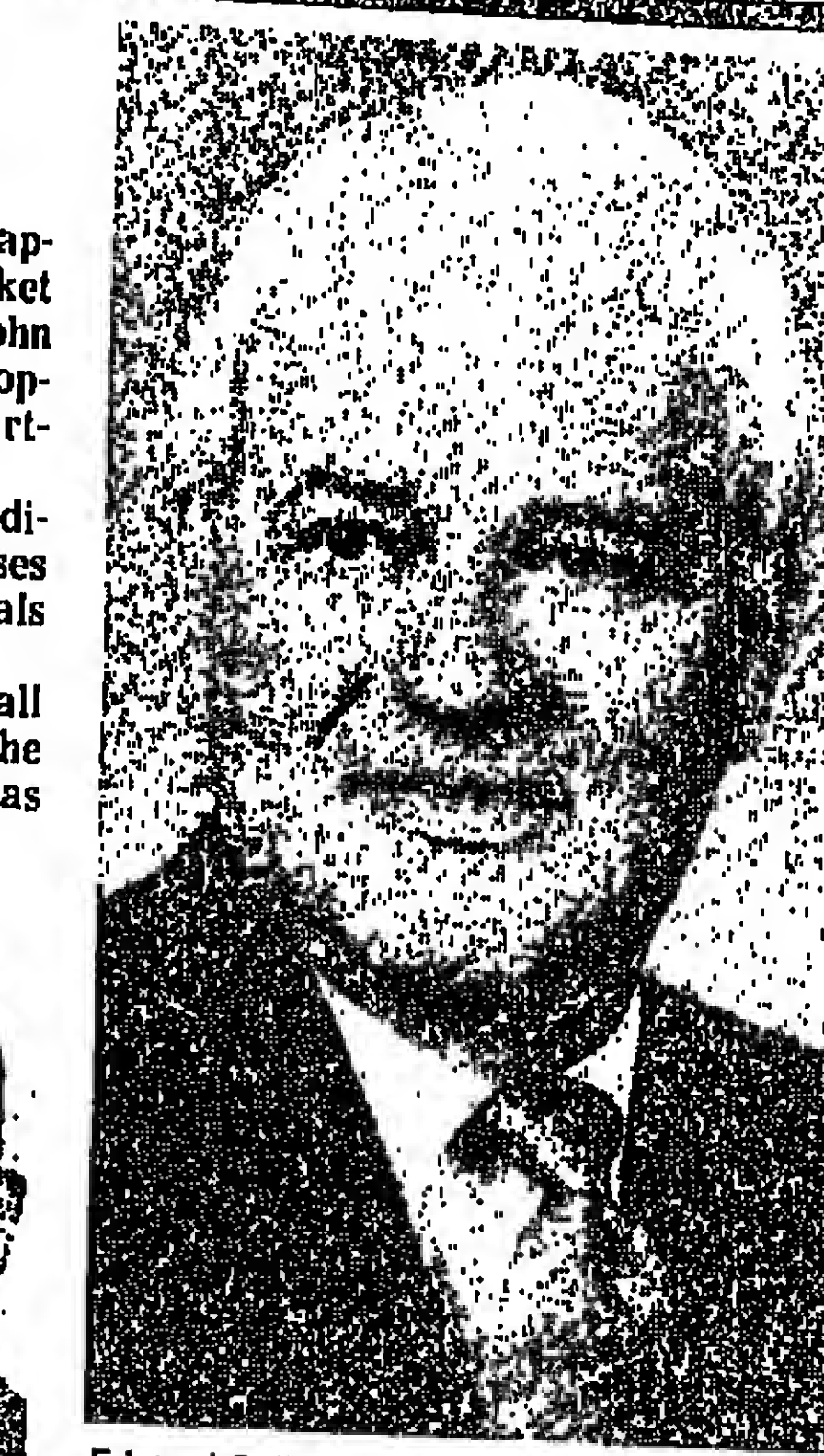
G. Ramsey

ROBERT T. SMITH has been named director of marketing for FMC Corporation's Phosphorous Chemicals Division. RICHARD KOITZLE has been appointed vice-president of sales and marketing at Chemical Resources, Ltd. DR. HAGEN B. SCHULTZ has been elected president of Baymug Plant, Alberta, Canada. CRAIG A. ROSENOW has been named manager of engineering in Unocal Corporation's petrochemical group. KENNETH S. WILDER has been named plant manager for the petrochemical group's Conshohocken, Pa. distribution center. DARYL W. DIERWECHTER has been named supervisor of



M.L. Hickey

J.E. Mann



Edward O. Baker, who has been appointed vice-president of marketing for Thompson-Hayward Chemical Company. He will be responsible for the company's marketing efforts in the industrial chemical, textile maintenance and pest control divisions.

Nat'l Starch Appoints Manager, Supervisor

National Starch and Chemical Corporation has named Robert L. Brooks III regional sales manager in the Industrial Starch Division and Stephen Graham account supervisor in the Adhesives Division.

Mr. Brooks will have responsibility for the South and West Coast regions. He will remain at the company's Atlanta, Ga. regional office.

Mr. Graham's territory with the Adhesives Division will include metropolitan New York and the New England states. He joined the company in 1980.



R.L. Brooks III

S. Graham

environmental affairs for the petrochemical group and SERGIO O. LEONE has been appointed senior plant manager of the group's Carteret, N.J., distribution center.

R.N. WALLACE has been named district manager of the Rocky Mountain area at Betz Laboratories. BRIAN C. LIM has been appointed manager of environmental services for H.B. Fuller Company of St. Paul, Minn. D. J. BOLGER has been named vice-president of planning and supply for Mobil Chemical Company.

Monsanto Agricultural Company has appointed ROBERT L. HARNES vice-president for environmental and public affairs, ROBERT W. REYNOLDS vice-president for North America and HENDRIK A. VER-



R.T. Smith

A.R. Koetzle

Amoco Oil Company. RICHARD L. MCNEEL has been appointed vice-president of business ventures in the Far East for Amoco Chemicals Company. WALTER L. KREBS has been elected senior vice-president and treasurer of the DuBois Company, the corporate headquarters for Chemed Corporation's DuBois and Fabrilite businesses.

LEONARD M. LEWANDOWSKI has been appointed product manager of amino acids and new products for the Chemicals Division of Degussa Corporation and JOHN LEWISON has been appointed manager of regulatory affairs for Degussa.

MEETINGS CALENDAR

November 10, 1986

THIS WEEK

AMERICAN PETROLEUM INSTITUTE, annual meeting, Houston, Tex., Hyatt Regency, November 9-11

DRY COLOR MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION, technical seminar, requirements under the Toxic Substances Control Act, Hilton Gateway Hotel, Gateway Center, Newark, N.J., November 12

FRAGRANCE MATERIALS ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES, 10th international congress of essential oil, fragrances and flavors, Omni Shoreham Hotel, headquarters hotel, Washington, D.C., November 16-20

K-86, 10th international trade fair for plastics and rubber, Düsseldorf, West Germany, November 6-13

THIS MONTH

FERTILIZER ROUND TABLE, Sheraton Inner Harbor Hotel, Baltimore, Md., November 17-19

CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION, chemical industry conference, Palmer House Hotel, November 17-18, Chicago, Ill.

DRUG, CHEMICAL & ALLIED TRADES ASSOCIATION, Fall luncheon, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, November 19

EUROPEAN PETROCHEMICAL ASSOCIATION, intermodal transport seminar, Frankfurt Sheraton Hotel, Frankfurt, West Germany, November 20-21

LATIN AMERICAN PETROCHEMICAL ASSOCIATION, sixth annual meeting, Rio Palace Hotel, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, November 23-25

DECEMBER

CHEMICAL SPECIALTIES MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION, 73rd annual meeting, Marriott's Harbor Beach Resort, Fort Lauderdale, Fla., December 7-11

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHEMICAL DISTRIBUTORS, 15th annual meeting, Flitz-Carlton-Naples Hotel, Naples, Fla., December 2-6

SALES ASSOCIATION OF THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, annual Christmas party, New York Hilton Hotel, New York, December 16; education committee, seminar, "The Psychology of Selling," Treadway Inn, Saddle Brook, N.J., December 18

LATER ON

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CHEMICAL ENGINEERS, center for chemical process safety, international conference on chemical safety issues, Omni Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D.C., February 3-5

CHEMICAL MARKETING RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Houston Meeting: "The US Chemical Industry Responding to Change," Westin Galleria Hotel, Houston, Tex., February 4-5, 1987

CHLORINE INSTITUTE, Winter meeting, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C., March 15-19

DRUG, CHEMICAL & ALLIED TRADES ASSOCIATION, 61st annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, March 19

FERTILIZER INSTITUTE, 1987 annual meeting, Orlando World Center, Orlando, Fla., February 13

INSTITUTE OF GAS TECHNOLOGY, 11th annual symposium on energy from biomass and wastes, New Royal Plaza, Walt Disney World Village, Buena Vista, Fla., February 2-6

SOAP AND DETERGENT ASSOCIATION, 60th Annual Meeting and Industry Convention, Boca Raton Hotel and Club, Boca Raton, Fla., January 29-February 1, 1987

SOCIETY OF THE PLASTICS INDUSTRY, 42nd annual conference of the reinforced plastics and composites, Cincinnati Convention & Exhibition Center, Cincinnati, Ohio, February 2-6

THE FERTILIZER INSTITUTE, 1987 Annual Meeting, Orlando World Center, Orlando, Fla., February 13, 1987

BUSINESS BRIEFS

BETZ PAPERCHEM INC., Jacksonville, Fla., has introduced a specially formulated series of corrosion inhibitors designed to reduce corrosion and deposition on bronze rolls and bronze suction press rolls. The product contains an inhibitor that provides a protective film on the surface of the rolls in industrial pulp, paper and packaging applications, Betz says.

NEW CHEMICAL COMPANY says new research findings indicate that its "Dowanol" glycol ether acetate is an effective and non-toxic solvent substitute in acrylic polyurethane reacting at atmospheric pressure. The findings show that increasing the initial initiator produces polymers with the

desired low molecular weights and viscosity, according to Dow.

GINER INC., Waltham, Mass., says it has developed a new line of electrodes for a variety of electrochemical applications, including fuel cells, oxygen generators, electro-organic synthesis, gas sensors and alkaline metal-air batteries. The electrodes feature a choice of support materials that benefit the user by being lightweight and flexible, Giner says.

LONGZA Inc. has reintroduced "Hyamine" 10-X USP in the US and abroad. The CTPA designation for the product is methyl benzethonium chloride. The crystalline quaternary germicide/preservative is used primarily in

personal care applications. It was previously available from Rohm and Haas Company.

MCINTYRE CHEMICAL, Chicago, Ill., has introduced a new conditioner concentrate, called "Mackade" CBC. The product is supplied in flake form. According to the company, a conditioner with either a lotion or cream consistency can be achieved at levels between 4 and 6 percent.

NATIONAL STARCH & CHEMICAL Corporation has added "Dur-O-SET" C395, a high-viscosity polyvinyl acetate emulsion, to the line of continuous process polymers manufactured by its Resins & Specialty Chemicals Division. The products are designed for adhesive manufacturing.

PETROLITE CORPORATION has introduced a multifunctional gasoline additive that provides significantly improved detergency for port-fuel-injected engines. The product, "Tolad" MFA-10, proved effective in an extended fleet test conducted by an independent testing laboratory, according to Petrolite.

WITCO CORPORATION has introduced a new water-based flame retardant designed to minimize the chance of corrosion on production equipment during usage. The "Fyrestor" flame retardant is the latest addition to Witco's line of "Pearsall" flame retardants used in latex systems for fabric and non-woven applications.

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